

# Herald Tribune

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## Suspended Prelate Defies Pope With a Mass for 7,000 in Lille

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, a French Roman Catholic priest, defied Pope Paul VI today by celebrating a mass for 7,000 in Lille, despite having been suspended as a priest by the Pope.

The 70-year-old archbishop was applauded when he walked slowly to the altar, the gold stitching on his green chasuble gleaming in the television lights. He said in his homily that

the Roman Catholic Church had embarked on "an adulterous marriage with revolution and subversion." He said he rejected the ruling of the Second Vatican Council that mass should be celebrated in the common language instead of Latin as "one of the bastards given birth to by the adulterous marriage."

In Italy, Pope Paul called the priest's action a "gesture of challenge against the keys placed by Christ in our hands." Devoting his entire noon speech at his summer residence at Castelgandolfo to the affair, he said it was "the most serious" of recent actions against the integrity of the church.

Archbishop Lefebvre, his voice sometimes cracking with emotion, said his refusal to heed the orders of the Pope was a "result" of the church's "communication, separation from the church, becoming a renegade. It's possible. I don't understand anymore. Something in the church has changed."

The former bishop of Tulle, France, and archbishop of Dakar, Senegal, was suspended in June by the Pope, the first bishop to be so disciplined in 150 years, because he refused to close a seminary which taught on the basis of centuries-old precepts, rejecting many rulings of the modern church.

The suspension meant that



United Press International.

... while the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre offers mass.

Archbishop Lefebvre could no longer celebrate mass or administer the sacraments. The mass said here in the gray concrete Congress Hall at the Lille fairgrounds was thus considered a heretical act.

The traditionalist group in France argues that the Second

Vatican Council has perverted 2,000 years of Catholicism. The change of the mass from Latin to modern languages and a reformed rite is seen as a symbol of the church's compromises with other religious groups and modern social trends. A public

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Associated Press.

Pope Paul VI speaks at his summer residence ...

## Making Material

### 3. Gets Report That Taiwan Reprocessing Nuclear Fuel

By Edward Schumacher

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP).—Intelligence reports during the past month indicate that Taiwan has been secretly reprocessing uranium fuel, an act that can produce weapons material, according to officials of two governments.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Defense Research and Development Administration, who have been working to stop Taiwan from reprocessing nuclear fuel, said it was now clear that Taiwan has engaged in the operation of such bomb material may be produced. However, the reports do not say whether Taiwan has enough material to make an atomic bomb.

United States, which is a major supplier of nuclear reactors and enrichment fuel, has not yet confronted Taiwan with the reports, according to knowledgeable officials. The State is said to be seeking the source of the reports, particularly while trying to learn the full extent of the work.

Continuation of the reports places the Ford administration in a difficult position, especially during the pre-election

Many Repercussions  
U.S. sanctions, including termination of export licenses for Taiwan's ambitious power program, could cause serious repercussions in and among Republic of China officials in the United States.

Failure to take action could cause major difficulties in the nuclear energy of Japan and of less developed Asian states and a worldwide drift toward proliferation.

Taipei, a government spokesman today denied that Taiwan has openly acknowledged reprocessing nuclear fuel, the state press reported. The report is to use as a power play for peaceful relations. Tiao Mao-shih, director of information, said U.S. officials disclaimed knowledge of the reports of reprocessing, pointing out that Taiwan has openly acknowledged reprocessing nuclear fuel, the state press reported.

DA officials said they have stalling on an application for two additional nuclear plants to Taiwan, a move

they hope will be taken as a signal to stop any reprocessing. The export application was submitted in January.

Four other large U.S. nuclear power plants were approved for export in 1972 and 1974 as part of a Taiwanese program designed to provide half of the island's electricity needs from nuclear sources by 1985.

The select group of U.S. officials aware of the intelligence reports is concerned not only that Taiwan can now produce plutonium, the nuclear-bomb material, but also that it apparently is willing to jeopardize its civil nuclear program and to break (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Dutch Parliament to Debate Report on Bernhard Today

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Dutch politicians held separate meetings yesterday to prepare for tomorrow's parliamentary debate on the Lockheed affair and the involvement in it of Prince Bernhard.

The consensus was that the debate will be over quickly in an attempt to close the chapter which has been as much a shock for this nation as Watergate was for the United States.

The government of Premier Joop den Uyl appeared to have broad support for its handling of the affair, which was designed to condemn Prince Bernhard without at the same time provoking the abdication of Queen Juliana and bringing on a constitutional crisis.

The government has announced that the Queen will remain in her job, even though her 65-year-old consort was forced to give up all his official jobs and business positions because of his involvement in the payoff scandal.

The 67-year-old Queen apparently suffered no immediate blow to her own position. Not even the Communist party has demanded the abolition of the monarchy.

But the Communists hope to use the debate as the starting point for an investigation into the whole business of arms procurement in the Netherlands. The small Socialist party said it would challenge the government's decision not to start a criminal prosecution against the Prince.

Neither the Queen nor Prince Bernhard have been seen in public since publication of the report Thursday that established his links with Lockheed corruption. The royal couple arrived back from their Italian vacation home shortly before the report appeared.

The government has not ruled out that Prince Bernhard can continue to appear with the Queen on official occasions, although he will no longer be allowed to wear military uniform.

The Queen's first official function will be the opening of parlia-

## Alarm Sounded

### On Fla. City's New Fire Truck

MIRAMAR, Fla., Aug. 29 (AP).—A new fire truck is to be delivered to this small city next month. But the City Council forgot to budget \$73,308 to pay for it and the truck is six feet longer than the firehouse.

On top of that, Fire Chief George Vansteveland said that, even if the firehouse were long enough, the 44-foot truck is too big to make the turn into the narrow street on which the station is located.

Mayor Harry Rosen said the city may consider selling the truck. "I frankly don't think the city can afford a truck at this time," he said.

## Team in U.S. Constructs Gene With Regulatory Mechanisms

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT).—A group of scientists in Cambridge, Mass., has constructed a gene, the basic unit of heredity, complete with its regulatory mechanisms.

And, by implanting it in a living bacterial cell, where it functioned as if it were a natural part of the cell's heredity, they have proved that the gene they constructed works.

The feat, by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gives geneticists an important new tool for studying how genes function or, as in the case of many diseases, malfunction.

Many scientists believe that a better knowledge of gene functions, particularly of the regulatory mechanisms that govern the gene's rate of operation, will some day yield a better understanding of a wide variety of diseases, such as cancer and many birth defects. Such diseases may involve malfunctions in a gene's regulatory mechanisms.

Scientists will now be able to use the methods developed by Dr. Khorana to alter the synthetic gene message at any point in the sequence of 199 genetically coded "words." They will observe how these artificial mutations influence what the gene does.

Although several researchers in recent years have synthesized the main portion of genes—the part of the long-chain molecule bearing the genetic code for the structure of a molecule of protein or other substance—the synthetic genes did not include the molecular "start," "stop" and other control messages needed to

## Deal Put at \$3.4 Billion

### Kissinger Says U.S. Agreed To Sell Iran 160 F-16 Fighters

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the United States had agreed to sell Iran 160 F-16 fighter planes at a cost of about \$3.4 billion.

Mr. Kissinger said Friday that the administration had decided to go ahead with the sale despite a staff study by the Foreign Relations Committee earlier this month that charged that Iran was unable to absorb the sophisticated equipment it had bought in recent years.

But he stressed that delivery of the new General Dynamics jet fighters would not begin until 1979, when 10 trainers will be shipped to Iran. He said the remaining 150 planes would be sent during the following four years.

According to participants in the two-hour session, Mr. Kissinger said a formal notification would be sent to Congress tomorrow on the pending F-16 deal as well as on an additional \$600 million in Iranian orders for Sidewinder, Phoenix and Sparrow missiles, making a total of \$4 billion.

The administration has defended Iran's purchases—about \$10 billion in the last few years and \$10 billion more estimated for the second half of this decade—because of Iran's concern about having to defend borders with the Soviet Union and Iraq and fears of possible trouble from the direction of India.

The committee's staff report,

the conclusions of which Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi rejected when Mr. Kissinger visited him in Iran earlier this month, said that "self-sufficiency is not attainable" for the Iranian Air Force in the foreseeable future, even if it makes no additional major purchases.

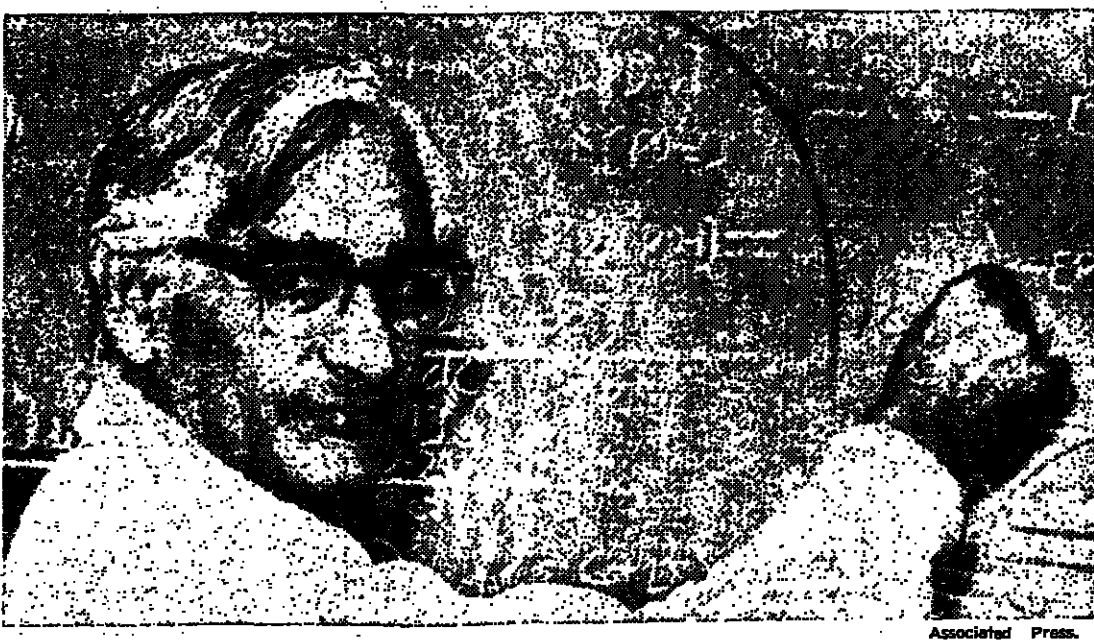
At the time the report was written, Iran's most modern system was the F-4, a larger and more complex aircraft than the F-16. The F-16 is the plane of the future for most of America's European allies, which have ordered it in quantity.

Mr. Kissinger appeared before the subcommittee Friday to continue a discussion started Thursday on contemplated sales to Saudi Arabia. Most of Friday's discussion dealt with the Saudi issue, participants said, with only a few questions raised about sales to Iran.

Mr. Kissinger told the senators the administration planned to sell \$750 million in equipment to Saudi Arabia. Several senators questioned the size of the Saudi order.

On Friday, according to participants, Mr. Kissinger agreed to discuss the senators' objections with President Ford during the weekend and to see if the size of the order could be reduced. Under a law passed last year, Congress, after formal notification, has 30 days to veto by a majority vote in both houses any military sale of more than \$25 million.

Dr. Har Gobind Khorana at work at the blackboard in his laboratory at MIT.



## Soviet Pressure Surfaces

# Pravda Calls on Syria To Get Out of Lebanon

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has begun publicly pressuring Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and cooperate with its "natural allies," the Palestinian and Lebanese leftists whom it has been fighting since late spring.

One such call was made today by the official Communist party newspaper Pravda in its International Review, a weekly column that reflects the Kremlin's views on current events. However, Pravda echoed largely word for word a statement that was issued Friday on the Lebanese crisis by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The committee, a semiofficial front organization that speaks for Moscow on some Third World matters, was previously used last month to float an unsuccessful bid for a cease-fire that would permit the Arab countries to turn back to the struggle against Israel.

The new line appears to reflect publicly what Moscow has reportedly been privately urging Damascus to do—pull out of the civil war and throw its support to the losing Lebanese leftists and Palestinians.

In repeating the main points of Friday's statement, Pravda gave more official weight to the call for a Syrian withdrawal, although it did so in equally cautious phrasing. Still, it appeared that Moscow was preparing to take a tougher public stand on Syrian involvement in the Lebanese civil war.

"For the settlement of the Lebanese crisis, the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon and likewise the cooperation of Syria with its natural allies in the anti-imperialist struggle—the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon—would have important significance," said the Pravda commentary. "This would facilitate the reconstruction and strengthening of the front of Arab forces."

The latest turn in the Lebanese civil war, as Syrians and Palestinians have fought each other with Soviet-designed arms, has underscored the Soviet Union's powerlessness to bring its erstwhile Arab ally to heel.

Arab diplomatic sources report that the Kremlin was particularly upset by the Syrian thrust into Lebanon which occurred only hours before Premier Alexei Kosygin arrived in Damascus on an official visit in June.

Until recently, the Soviet press put the full onus for the fighting in Lebanon on what the government newspaper Izvestia called "a conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction," while

soft-pedaling the growing Syrian involvement. The notion of a reactionary plot against Lebanon was also expressed today, as Moscow undertook its careful criticism of Syria, which it is reluctant to alienate completely.

The Soviet Union still reserves its harshest words for Israel, playing up reports of an Israeli naval blockade of reinforcements to the leftists in Lebanon and contending that Tel Aviv has a

direct hand in the continuing deterioration in Lebanon.

Moscow sounded a warning earlier against outside intervention in Lebanon and has also opposed any partition of the country. Today, Pravda did not offer any new suggestions for bringing peace beyond the withdrawal of Syrian troops. Instead, it reiterated its longstanding contention that a solution to the fighting must be left to the Lebanese.

## Leftists Silent on Proposals

### Fighting Ebbs as Mediator Takes Peace Bid to Damascus

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Arab League mediator Hassan Sabry al-Kholi left today for talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus to promote his draft plan for peace in Lebanon.

Fighting on three fronts—in Beirut, the central mountains and north Lebanon—subsided to minor battles in which leftist and rightist fighters traded machine-gun and occasional mortar fire. The previously widespread and indiscriminate shelling of Beirut residential areas dropped to a low level.

Security and hospital sources reported that at least 160 persons were killed and about 240 were wounded in clashes on all fronts in the last 24 hours.

In the north, Christian forces tightened their military and economic siege of the Moslem-held enclave of Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city. Christian troops strengthened their positions south and southeast of the city, while Syrian forces maintained a blockade in the north.

Mr. Kholi's visit to Damascus marked a new phase in the mediator's intensive "shuttle diplomacy" to end the 17-month-old civil war and allow President-elect Elias Sarkis to assume office by Sept. 23, when President Suleiman Franjeh's term will end.

The Arab League mediator's new peace plan was accepted by the Christian rightists' leaders Friday as a framework for peace negotiations. The leftists and their Palestinian allies, who received the draft plan from Mr. Kholi yesterday, have not commented on it. Mr. Sarkis is scheduled to pay a one-day visit to Damascus Tuesday at the invitation of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. Among the subjects they will discuss, sources said, will be the proposed Arab League summit conference which 12 Arab countries have so far agreed to attend. Arab foreign ministers will meet in Cairo Wednesday to decide, among other things, whether the summit meeting should include all 20 members of the league or only those countries directly concerned with the Lebanese problem.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Liberation Organization announced here yesterday that it has decided to draft "every able-bodied Palestinian" for compulsory military training.

A spokesman said at a news conference that the order applies to all Palestinians between the ages of 18 and 30—an estimated 300,000 men, most of them in Arab countries. The Palestine Liberation Army will take charge of the training program, he said.

## Six Assaults Escape

### Three U.S. Civilian Workers Are Killed in Ambush in Iran

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Aug. 29 (NYT).—In an ambush here yesterday, terrorists killed three U.S. citizens who worked for a company that has contracts with the Iranian armed forces. The U.S. Embassy announced. The six assailants escaped.

Iranian officials said that the three civilian victims had been slain by members of an Islamic Marxist anti-government terrorist group, which was officially blamed for the assassination of two U.S. colonels here in Tehran last year.

The victims, all employees of Rockwell International, were William Cottrell, 43, of Los Gatos, Calif.; Robert Krongard, 44, of Sunnyvale, Calif.; and Donald Smith, 43, a Californian whose home town was not disclosed here.

In Anaheim, Calif., Rockwell's Autonetics division said Mr. Smith was from Yorba Linda, the Associated Press reported. "Research Project" Jobs  
An embassy communiqué said the three victims had been involved in "a research project for the government of Iran." It did not elaborate. They were on their way to work when their car was shot up.

An executive of Rockwell, reached by telephone, declined to describe the work that the men were doing in Tehran or whether they had any connection with Project Irbis, the construction of a \$1-billion electronic communications monitoring installation that Rockwell is building in this country for the use of Iranian intelligence.

The U.S. ambassador, Richard Helms, said through a spokesman here: "This brutal and mindless crime serves no cause and only demonstrates the heartless cruelty of the perpetrators." The killings, following last year's assassination of the colonels and the murder of a U.S. officer here in 1973, are considered by informed Iranians and U.S. officials to be the work of urban terrorists opposed to the regime of Iran's ruler, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Ten persons were executed for last year's murders.

The murders, along with an undisclosed number of slayings of Iranian police officials, are generally seen as part of a campaign to embarrass and undermine the Shah.

The ambush was the first known occasion on which U.S. civilians employed here by a U.S. company have been assassinated and it spread particular concern through the U.S. community in Tehran, which is where most of the estimated 27,000 U.S. citizens in Iran live.

The major U.S. role in the huge Iranian military buildup in the last three years has attracted criticism in the United States and among dissident Iranians.

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# A Blow to Opposition

## 18 Prominent South Koreans Are Given Harsh Sentences

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The harsh prison sentences given yesterday to 18 prominent South Koreans, including a former president, an ex-presidential candidate, professors, priests and other clergymen, are expected to further intimidate the already badly weakened opposition to President Park Chung Hee.

In the most important political trial in South Korea's history, all 18 defendants were found guilty and were sentenced to prison terms ranging from two to eight years. They have a week in which to appeal.

Yun Po Sun, a 79-year-old former president, received an eight-year sentence. Kim Dae Jung, an opposition politician who narrowly lost to Mr. Park in the 1971 elections, also received eight years in jail, as did Hahn Suk Hon, a 75-year-old Quaker leader.

Lee Tae Yong, the country's first woman lawyer, drew five years, as did her husband, a former foreign minister.

Mr. Hahn said after the trial: "These were the best of our people; they have nothing to be ashamed of. It was a matter of conscience." Over the years, Mr. Hahn had been imprisoned by the Japanese, the North Koreans and the late President Syngman Rhee.

### Defendants Gather

"It's all you can expect in a country like this," said Mr. Yun at a gathering in his home for those of the defendants who remain free pending appeal.

"President Park is a brave man

to convict an old man like me," he added. Mr. Yun had been convicted of sedition in a trial two years ago and sentenced to a three-year jail term, which was suspended.

In many ways the four-month trial, which bore the marks of a show trial, represented a clash in values between South Korea's Western-educated and heavily Christian intelligentsia and the stern Confucian regime of Mr. Park, a former officer in the Japanese Imperial Army.

A three-judge panel of the Seoul District Criminal Court charged that the 18 defendants, all Christians, had "distorted the political situation by claiming there was no freedom in this country." The judges also said the defendants had "slandered the Constitution" and violated a decree issued last year banning all forms of dissent, including criticism of the decree itself.

In a 75-minute statement announcing the verdicts, the judges said: "We have been impressed by the academic credentials of the defendants." But, they added, "steeped in dogmatism and prejudice, they have brought harm to the country."

### Urged Park to Quit

The charges grew out of a manifesto that the defendants issued at the Myongdong Catholic Cathedral here in March. It said that to restore democracy Mr. Park should resign and revoke the repressive Constitution he had proclaimed in 1972, as well as the presidential decree known as Emergency Measure No. 9.

At the trial, the defendants denied that they had sought to overthrow the government.

Stephen Cardinal Kim, the leader of Korea's Roman Catholics, said after hearing the verdicts, "This is a tragedy not only for the people involved but for the whole country." Five Catholic priests were imprisoned for terms ranging from two to five years.

Cardinal Kim added that the effect of the trial "may be to silence the people."

Defending the verdicts, the deputy minister of culture and information, Kim Dong White, said that the defendants constituted "a threat to national security."

"If we did not deal with them, it might spread to the whole country," he said, and might encourage aggression by North Korea.

Mr. Park, according to a presidential assistant, is "much more confident than he was a year ago and a half ago, when he worried about the dissidents; now he is a happy man."

## Ethiopians Hang Official Publicly For Killing 153

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Thousands of persons watched the public hanging in southern Ethiopia of a former military provincial administrator accused of killing 153 persons, the official Ethiopian news agency reported today.

Maj. Tekelle Wolde had "inhumanly" killed innocent persons, the agency said. He sought to discredit the government because of a personal grievance against the Ethiopian revolution, according to a government statement quoted by the agency.

He was executed publicly yesterday in Gorymba, Goro district of Sidamo Province, southern Ethiopia, the scene of his "atrocious crimes," it said.

## French Prelate Defies Pope With Mass for 7,000 in Lille

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opinion poll this month says that 48 per cent of French Catholics believe that the Roman Catholic church has become too modern.

The mass in this northern French industrial area, where the archbishop was born, was described as the initiative of a local group of traditionalists who invited Archbishop Lefebvre back from his seminary in Switzerland.

The tone of the archbishop's hour-long homily was often political rather than spiritual, condemning leftists, Communists and Catholics who call themselves liberals.

"The fruit that comes from the Second Vatican Council is bitter fruit," he said. "The liberal Cath-

olics wanted to marry the church with revolution and subversion.

"What the French Revolution did is nothing compared to the Vatican Council. Priests who went to the scaffold during the revolution at least saved their souls. Now they only lose them."

He denounced the Vatican's dialogue with Protestants and said that attempts at ecumenical services were "confusion through barbarism."

It is not as if Rome which is moving toward a schism," he said. "They are the ones moving toward heresy. I am with 20 centuries of the church and all the saints in the heavens."

"All these problems could be resolved so easily if every bishop gave over a church to the faithful Catholics. If the bishop of Lille [who warned his parishioners to stay away from the mass] could give a church to the Muslims to use as they want why not one for the Catholics?"

The mainly middle-aged crowd burst into prolonged applause.

An American priest, the Rev. Hector Bolduc, of Houston, assisted Archbishop Lefebvre in celebrating the mass.

Archbishop Lefebvre said he had 600 traditionalist parishioners and that "the movement is growing to several thousand in the United States."

### Marcos Said to Plan Referendum on Rule

MANILA, Aug. 29 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos has scheduled a referendum next month to decide whether to end four years of martial law and create a new legislative body, Manila newspapers reported yesterday.

The Presidential Palace had no comment on the reports in the Philippine Daily Express and the Evening Star, which are controlled by close associates of the President. They said the referendum would be held Oct. 16.

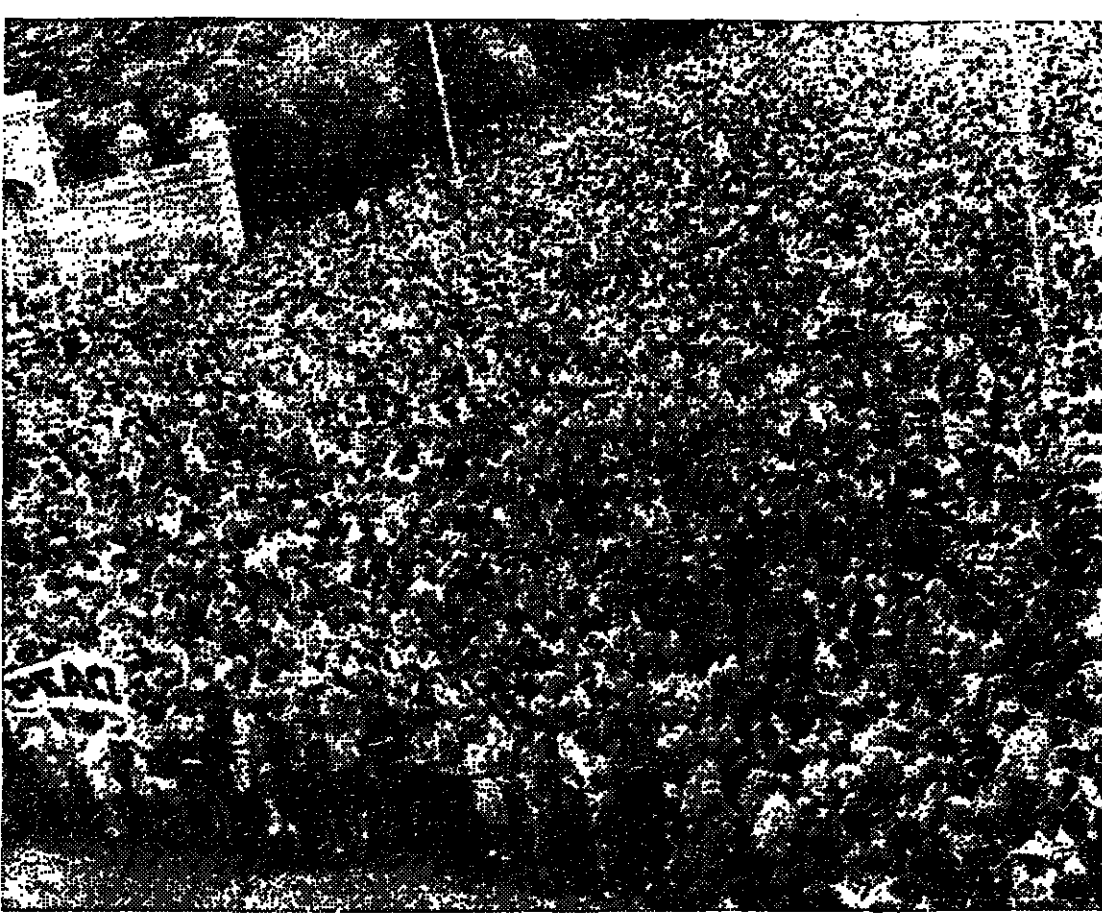
## Rabin Rejects Dayan's Views on Mideast Peace

TEL AVIV, Aug. 29 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin rejects the view of former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan that the United States should de-escalate the Middle East arms race, a spokesman for Mr. Rabin said yesterday.

Mr. Dayan expressed his view in an interview last week (NYT, Aug. 27). "The only solution is . . . not to give us more arms for our security but to give us more security so we can have less arms," Mr. Dayan said.

Mr. Rabin, without referring to Mr. Dayan by name, told a Labor party meeting that the opinion was "not correct, unfortunate and better left unsaid."

The spokesman said Mr. Rabin's comments referred to the Dayan interview. Mr. Rabin said Mr. Dayan's view "was tantamount to advising the United States to use economic sanctions against us."



View of part of the crowd demonstrating in Dublin for peace in Northern Ireland.

### Peace Movement Grows

## 30,000 March in Belfast, 40,000 in Dublin

BELFAST, Aug. 29 (AP).—Thousands of Roman Catholic men and women braved the jeers and stones of 200 youths and crossed into the Protestant Shankill Road district yesterday for the first time in seven years of violence in Northern Ireland for a joint "march of peace" with Protestants.

The police estimated that 30,000 persons took part in this third peace march in Belfast in as many Saturdays. It was by far the largest turnout so far and appeared to indicate that the peace movement launched by Catholic housewife Betty Williams was growing.

And in Dublin, nearly 40,000 persons, mostly women, took part in a similar rally in the city center. Other peace marches were held in Cork, Castlerock, Carling and many smaller towns both in the Republic and Northern Ireland.

A weeping Mrs. Williams told the crowd in the Shankill Road that messages of goodwill had been received from 400 different organizations in the Irish Republic and from 59 other countries.

It took courage for the Catholics to cross the so-called "peace line" set up seven years ago by the British Army between the Shankill Road, the heart of this city's Protestant community, and Divis Street, in Catholic territory, to keep the two sides apart.

In those seven years, more than 1,600 persons have died, many of them in sectarian fighting between Catholics and Protestants but even more in the Irish Republican Army's battle to oust the British from this province and unite it to the Irish Republic.

Many Methodists, gathered in Dublin for that church's 13th

world conference, took part in the rally.

But not all people were moved by peace in Belfast. About 200 jeering youths screamed "traitors" and "Protestant lovers" at the Catholics who marched across the "peace line." The youths hurled stones at the marchers until British troops moved in to chase them away.

Mrs. Williams and Mairead Corrigan, aunt of three young Catholic children who died last month as a result of a shooting between IRA terrorists and troops, headed the Catholics as they moved across the dividing line.

The Catholics were welcomed by the chiming of bells in Protestant churches in the district. A small boy carried a placard that seemed to sum up the feelings of many Catholics. It said simply: "Sorry."

The march ended with a prayer service and the reading of a declaration of peace that has been read at the previous joint marches that were held in the Catholic Andersonstown district. Protestants had crossed the line to join in those demonstrations.

### 29 Hurt by Bombings

BELFAST, Aug. 29 (UPI).—At least 29 persons were injured in two bombing incidents here late yesterday, the police reported.

A bomb planted in a bar at Glenormley, on the outskirts of the provincial capital, injured 25 persons, 4 of them seriously. It was the second time the bar had been blasted in two months.

In a mixed Protestant-Catholic area of south Belfast, a gasoline bomb was thrown into a house. A young man, his wife and a 15-year-old girl suffered minor burns.

## Pakistan Frees Elderly Leader Of Rebel Tribe

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Pakistan yesterday freed 85-year-old Abdul Ghaffar Khan, legendary political leader of the Pathan tribesmen of the rugged Northwest Frontier.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government had him arrested in April of last year at a time of tension in the province.

His release may be evidence of new moves to end years of friction between many Pathan and Baluchi hill tribesmen and the Pakistani central government—friction that has involved neighboring Afghanistan.

The Pakistan news agency said Mr. Bhutto ordered Mr. Khan's release "in consideration of his old age in view of the start of the holy month of Ramadan [the Muslim month of fasting]."

But there was speculation that his release might have been a consequence of the visit to Pakistan last week of President Mohammad Daoud of Afghanistan.

The Afghans have been sympathetic to the cause of autonomy for Pathan and Baluchi tribesmen, with whom they have close ethnic and cultural links.

## Lisbon President Sees a General

LISBON, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A discreet meeting between President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and the northern regional military commander revived speculation today about unrest in the armed forces.

Officials did not announce the President's flight to Oporto last night for a 90-minute meeting with the commander, Brig. Antonio Feres Veloso, a conservative.

Reports here said the region's officers were unhappy that a northern officer was not appointed to an empty seat on the 19-man Military Council of the Revolution, once Portugal's supreme political body which now has only a watchdog role.

### Cite Helsinki Treaty as Basis

## More East Germans Seeking to Emigrate

By Michael Geller

BONN, Aug. 29 (WPT).—East German citizens, in larger numbers than ever before, are showing up at West German liaison offices in Communist East Berlin to make inquiries about legally emigrating to West Germany.

The unprecedented number of open inquiries, in a country where such action traditionally has been risky, is attracting growing interest in Western diplomatic circles and is confronting the Bonn government with a tough situation.

Authoritative West German government sources and other Western diplomats say that, since about March of this year, there has been a steady increase in the number of such inquiries at the offices of West Germany's permanent representative to Communist East Germany.

That office, which was set up in mid-1974, provides functions similar to those of an embassy, although the two separate German states do not maintain actual embassies.

### 70 Inquiries a Day

By late July, sources say, the flow of persons to this office asking about emigration had risen to 70 a day, almost double the peak of last summer, when the first surge of overt inquiries was noted in East Berlin.

Furthermore, officials report the inquiries are coming from a cross-section of East Germans, including many professionals, with only a small proportion who appear to be pensioners or claim to have family ties in the West.

Normally, the East's 17 million inhabitants are sealed in and cannot travel to the West to emigrate. The legal exception in the years since 1961, when the Berlin wall was built and the borders sealed, has been pensioners over the age of 60, whom the East German government apparently does not mind losing, and a much smaller number who qualify as family hardship or sickness cases.

Reasons for Taking Risk Precisely why East Germans apparently are willing to take greater risks of exposure and potential retaliation in asking about emigration directly at West German offices is a matter of speculation in Bonn.

Some diplomats believe it reflects the backing on the Communist government of parts of the July 1975 Helsinki agreement, signed by 35 nations. In return for what amounted to a Western ratification of Russia's postwar territorial dominance over Eastern Europe, it also pledged all signers to increased cultural and human contacts between East and West.

To some observers, that part of the agreement—all of which was published in full in Communist newspapers—is what is beginning to embolden East Germans to inquire openly about emigration.

The West German newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine recently published—although not prominently—parts of an unusual petition sent to West Germany's Society for Human Rights by 33 persons from the East German town of Riesa demanding freedom to emigrate and seeking to gain

public attention for their cause.

Other observers, however, feel the surge of inquiries may in part be related to a rumor circulating in East Germany of an impending crackdown on existing emigration standards. Such a crackdown could result from worsening economic problems or from the election campaign in West Germany, which is shaping up as a battle of more or less conservative viewpoints.

Whatever the reason, Bonn's representatives in East Berlin are known to be uneasy because, while they want as many East Germans as possible to move West, they are worried about publicity and public gestures resulting from the flow of inquiries, which could become an embarrassment to the East German government.

The West Germans are worried that the East might try to reduce access to Western offices in East Berlin or even jeopardize the existing routes for emigration.

### 19,755 Last Year

For example, last year, according to statistics of West Germany's Ministry for Inter-German Relations, 19,755 East Germans were allowed to emigrate legally to West Germany. All of these were either old-age pensioners

or so-called family hardship cases.

In fact, some Western diplomats suggest, the family-hardship case was very thin in some cases so there is a desire not to paralyze this category.

There is speculation that figures may include at least a few hundred persons who became dissidents and no troublemakers for East Germany after the Helsinki accords.

A further 6,011 fled East Germany illegally last year, many by escaping or by being aided by private or government funds in the grim task of buying political prisoners or other dissidents. These figures result from East German desire for hard Western currency.

This last figure was an increase over the 5,324 who fled or ransomed in 1974.

Asylum in East Germany BERLIN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—West German leaders yesterday applied for political asylum in East Germany, the official news agency reported.

Last week, West German authorities reported that Helmut Tetzner had fled across the border into East Germany.

## U.S. Team Constructs a Genetic Map With Regulatory Mechanisms

(Continued from Page 1)

regulatory mechanism to synthesize those parts and attach them to the known segment.

Geneticists know that the genetic material in living cells comprises much more than simply the blueprints for the structure of the various protein molecules that make up the cell. Most of the genetic material is there to regulate the synthesis of the proteins. Collectively, these regulatory portions of the genes govern the cell's metabolism and, therefore, affect the health of the whole organism.

Many diseases are either known or believed to be the result of cells producing too much or too little of a needed substance. To understand such phenomena, Dr. Khorana switched his efforts from the yeast gene to a bacterial gene for which the entire nucleotide sequence, including the control mechanisms, had been worked out by others. He also moved to MIT.

In 1973, Dr. Khorana's group announced the synthesis of the portion of the bacterial gene that specifies the structure to be produced and immediately began work on synthesizing the regulatory portions.

This is the work that is now completed.

Because Dr. Khorana's method is to assemble his genes from

scratch, nucleotide by nucleotide, he has had to develop the ical manipulating techniques to make it possible to specify desired nucleotide sequences. This method also allows him to fully assemble a gene and it at any given point in the nucleotide sequence.

"With chemical synthesis," Khorana said in a statement, "we can alter specific parts of the gene, and we can make mutations of all kinds to study their influence on the gene function."

Although this type of research may be considered a "to genetic engineering," it is different from the kind of genetic research involving mutant DNA, that has been controversial during the last year or so. Dr. Khorana's work is not known to hold any similarity to that in recombinant DNA.

Yesterday, leading genetic researchers hailed news of the synthesis as a significant step toward understanding how regulate themselves to in the health or illness of organisms.

But the scientists stress the achievement by Dr. KJ and his colleagues was a major effort in many recent years and that useful actions most likely would come a combination of approach

## U.S. Gets Report That Taiwan Is Reprocessing Nuclear Fuel

(Continued from Page 1)

international agreements against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

All of Taiwan's known nuclear reactors are subject to inspection by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Administration. Secret reprocessing of the spent fuel from these reactors would violate the IAEA's agreements with the IAEA. The status of these agreements is politically tenuous because Taiwan was ousted in 1971 as a member of the organization.

There is a possibility that Taiwan could have purchased spent fuel from another nation as the basis for its reprocessing, a U.S. official pointed out. But there is no evidence that such a transaction has taken place.

A reprocessing plant can manufacture plutonium for nuclear weapons or for use in recycled civilian fuel from the irradiated fuel of an atomic reactor. Although generous with technical information and training about reprocessing in recent decades, the United States has come increasingly to believe that such plants pose a grave danger of nuclear-weapon proliferation.

India manufactured the plutonium for its 1974 nuclear explosion in its own reprocessing plant. In the last year, the United States has dissuaded South Korea from purchasing a reprocessing plant from France and is currently attempting to stop purchases of such facilities by Brazil and Pakistan. A provision of the recently enacted Foreign Military Aid Law cuts off U.S. economic and military assistance to any country importing a reprocessing facility.

### Bought Components

In 1969, the Nixon administration turned down a request from Taiwan to purchase a reprocessing plant. This precluded Taiwan from importing major U.S. components that are on export-control lists. However, ERDA officials said Taiwan did purchase widely available parts, such as special laboratory glass, which are not so controlled.

An ERDA spokesman said 715 Taiwanese have studied nuclear technology in U.S. government laboratories and universities under official U.S. sponsorship as a result of the "Atoms for Peace" and other programs. Despite the change in U.S. policy about reprocessing, a Taiwanese nuclear scientist, Chung Woo, was trained in reprocessing for a full year ending in June at ERDA's Argonne Laboratory outside Chicago, the agency said.

Since the early 1970s, Taiwan

has been constructing a scale hot-cell reprocessing facility at its Institute for Nuclear Energy Research with participation from around the world. This plant, which is reported to be undergoing test runs, has visited by IAEA inspectors understanding that it was placed under international guard.

Last October, Taiwan informed the United States of its intention to reprocess spent fuel in U.S.-supplied reactors. Taiwan's reprocessing activity in the hot-cell plant, under bilateral agreements, United States must give position before U.S. supplied material can be involved in reprocessing.

A senior State Department official said Taiwan's request still under consideration. "I have no final word on this but we don't favor reprocessing," he said.

U.S., European and Canadian experts said that one-half to a pound of plutonium could be produced in the hot-cell plant from the spent fuel, large Canadian-supplied reactor on the island. The amount is far short of the pounds of plutonium estimates needed for a sophisticated nuclear device, although it could provide knowledge of plutonium handling and exploitation.

Two in Cabin Again Demand Miki's Ouster

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Japanese Cabinet ministers today called on Premier Miki to resign.

Factions within the party been trying to oust Mr. Miki for four months but he has refused to step aside. The Democratic government must general elections by Dec. 8.

Masayoshi Ohira, the 11 minister and a rival for the leadership, accused Mr. Miki of neglecting his political responsibilities. In a speech at the west of here, he renewed earlier call for Mr. Miki's ouster.

The other resignation demand was made by Taisaku Ozawa, rector-general of the environment agency, who spoke at Nagasaki. Mr. Miki is accused of leadership. But newspapers unite that a reason for his decision is the hostility aroused by pressing on with inquiry into the Lockheed craft Corp. payoffs scandal.

**3. Your sister's laughter.**  
(A good reason to call home.)  
An international call is the next best thing to being there.



Giovanni Ventura after he was released from jail.

## 2 Suspects in 1969 Milan Bombing Freed; Prosecution Efforts Stall

ROME, Aug. 29 (AP).—Seven years after Italy's deadliest terrorist attack, two of the last suspects are being freed from prison because the government has failed to win any convictions in the case.

The release today of alleged rightist extremists Giovanni Ventura and Franco Freda has renewed public debate on the problems of the Italian justice system and the government's inability to deal with terrorism effectively.

Forty persons, including suspected extremists from both the right and left, were arrested as a result of the Dec. 12, 1969, bombing of a bank on Milan's Piazza Fontana. The attack killed 17 persons and injured about 80.

Only one suspect remains in prison—a former agent of the Italian intelligence service who was arrested last month.

Legal maneuvers, public demonstrations, three abortive trials and other complications have delayed resolution of the case and many of the defendants have fled abroad.

Mr. Ventura and Mr. Freda were ordered released after serving the maximum four years of preventive detention, benefiting from a change in Italy's bail laws that came about because of a challenge from another defendant in the case.

The two men have been ordered to live in exile on the tiny resort island of Giglio.

They also had been charged with 18 other bombing attacks on trains, department stores and public buildings in what investigators said was an attempt to create chaos that would promote installation of a rightist dictatorship.







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## News Analysis

## Giscard's Easy Shuffle Veils Trouble for the 5th Republic

By Flora Lewis

Aug. 29 (NYT).—The ease with which President Giscard d'Estaing has been able to shuffle his government's crisis, falling out with former minister Jacques Chirac, is a political trouble ahead.

Commentators and politicians have been hinting at it but most have refrained from measuring the dangers. A few, however, have said the fate of the Fifth Republic is at stake and Le Pen, went so far as to say that historians would see Wednesday, the date of Giscard's resignation, as the day the regime established by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and a threat of civil war in the future can test the on but the difficulties are now real.

Some Reforms

Obviously, this means that the existing government is losing ground and it is waiting for a renewal of the less chance it is winning. If indeed it wins, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be forced to stick to his reforms, as he has to help the aged and with families—could the electorate's dissatisfaction also feel that the deterring economic situation improved without irritable voters to the point where they refer to risk a Socialist government.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, by losing his Gaullist minister and replacing Mr. Chirac with Raymond Barre, a former Gaullist, although the Gaullists, the left has taken upon himself the responsibility of getting measures through the Assembly and planning the election.

It makes him dependent on 177 Gaullist deputies, the bloc in the 490-member Assembly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Gaullist and centrist allies have only 120.

Mr. Chirac has firmly established himself as the Gaullist leader and not very many are likely to shift allegiance to the non-Gaullist centrist, who has warned that the "play of partisan rivalry."

Hostility, Contempt

is not in the interest of Chirac or the Gaullists to go into open opposition to Giscard d'Estaing, although many of Gaullists do not hide hostility and contempt. But, as a political support would provide the impression of a united, energetic government. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing needs a risk of ceding victory to Socialist-Communist opposition is the President's leverage against snubbing within his own coalition. He also controls the nomination of non-Gaullist endorsed candidates.

## Gwin Gilbert, U.S. Author Dies in France

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Gwin Gilbert, 69, an author of several best-selling books, died here Friday, Aug. 29, after a long illness.

Mr. Gilbert's career spanned more than 40 years, reaching its zenith in the publication of a novel entitled "Native Son" in 1947. He died on Tuesday, Aug. 29, after a long illness. Mr. Gilbert, who was born in New York, settled in Paris in 1947. He worked for Warner Brothers as a scriptwriter and also wrote documentary films for the Army Air Corps.

He published "The Great Gatsby" in 1925, a novel in which he depicted the disillusionment of a generation in Hollywood.

In 1933, he completed "The Great Gatsby," a novel about the life of "Silver Spoon," a best-selling novel about the rich, was published in 1937, followed by "The Great Gatsby" in 1947.

Georges Marrane

PARIS, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Georges Marrane, 88, founder of the French Communist party who once ran as a presidential candidate, died here Friday, Aug. 29, after a long illness.

Kazi Nazrul Islam

DAKKA, Aug. 29 (AP).—Kazi Nazrul Islam, 71, one of the greatest poets of the Indian subcontinent, died here today.



BOY'S BEST FRIEND—Gladys the Great Dane takes John Johnston, 2 1/2, for a walk in Vail, Colo., as brother Michael yells for them to slow it down a bit.

Says on TV He Was Promised \$354,000

## Hijacker in Egypt Tells of Libya Pay Offer

CAIRO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The accused leader of the three Arabs captured in the hijack of an Egyptian airliner last Monday said on television here last night that Libya had promised him and his two henchmen a \$354,000 reward for the job. Earlier, Egyptian authorities had said the promised payoff was \$250,000.

The hijackers' accused leader, Ali Ahmed Osman, 35, appeared in last night's prerecorded TV program with a leg in a plaster cast. Two of the Arab hijackers were wounded when Egyptian soldiers, disguised as airport mechanics, stormed the Boeing 737 jetliner at Luxor airport in southern Egypt, captured the three air pirates and rescued the 101 passengers and crew members, who were unhurt.

Mr. Osman described last night the alleged preparations for the hijack. He said they included a meeting with Libya's chargé d'affaires in Yemen and a visit to the Libyan capital early this month.

Libya Aide Named

In Tripoli, a Libyan Interior Ministry official, whom Mr. Osman named as Said Tanabir, promised a reward of 100,000 dinars (about \$354,000) if the hijack succeeded, the accused air pirate said on TV here.

Libya had denied involvement

in the hijack attempt. It said that the incident was staged by Egypt to give Cairo an excuse to accuse Libya. Relations between the two former allies have come close to a breaking point in recent months.

Mr. Osman said the hijack was designed to win the release of a number of Libyans held in Egypt and to force the plane to fly to Benghazi in Libya.

Aden an Alternative

"I was going to take the plane to Aden if I failed to take it to Benghazi," he said. "I know Southern Yemen would give me refuge."

Earlier yesterday, Egypt's official Middle East News Agency said that a Palestinian grocer here had been arrested as a key figure in the thwarted hijack.

The news agency said that Egypt had asked Jordan for the extradition of two other Palestinians alleged to be involved.

Southern Yemeni Said Held

CAIRO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The Southern Yemeni consul has been deprived of his diplomatic immunity and will be tried by a military tribunal on charges of being involved in the Aug. 6 shooting attack here on exiled former Southern Yemen Premier Mohammed Ali Hashim.

Mr. Hashim was wounded and his chauffeur was slain.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, announcing the move, named the consul as Saif Mohsen and said that two others have been arrested in the case—Saleh Issa, manager of the Southern Yemen airline's office in Cairo, and Salah Mohammed al-Amri, a Palestinian member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Egypt Buildup Reported

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—U.S. sources have reported an Egyptian troop buildup along its border with Libya.

There was no confirmation of the report published Friday—that the buildup involves the transfer of 30,000 troops—but U.S. officials said a movement of Egyptian troops and equipment to that zone had been under way for some time.

UN Aide Reports

'Free-Fire' Zone

At Namibia Line

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A senior United Nations official said yesterday that South African troops had uprooted between 40,000 and 50,000 villagers in South-West Africa (Namibia) to create a "free-fire" buffer zone along the territory's border with Angola.

Sean MacBride, UN commissioner for Namibia, said that during the last three months South Africa had established the zone along South-West Africa's northern frontier to help prevent incursions by guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

He warned that involvement of the superpowers was "quite likely" in South-West Africa, creating a situation similar to that in Angola earlier this year, unless South Africa relinquishes power in the territory.

Meanwhile, Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, suggested that the UN organize a constitutional conference on the future of South-West Africa.

Under the measure, the government can revoke the license of a paper or suspend its publication for up to two years "if it was proved that it served the interests of a foreign state or if its policies were against the national interest."

One of the Constitution's provisions targeted for suspension says that such clauses can be suspended only under a state of emergency, and another limits the power of the government to amend the Constitution.

The Emir said that the National Assembly had "expressed its deep disappointment and frustration" in order to achieve private gain. He said that constitutional amendments would be subjected to a public referendum within four years.

The Premier, who is also Kuwait's crown prince, said in his letter of resignation that the assembly had blocked legislation for lengthy periods and many measures of vital interest to the citizens have not managed to see the light of day.

The assembly of another Gulf state, Bahrain, was dissolved and the Constitution there was suspended a year ago in circumstances similar to those in Kuwait today.

130-Day Tire Strike

Against Goodyear Ends

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 29 (NYT).—A 130-day strike against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., the nation's largest tire manufacturer, by 23,000 members of the United Rubber Workers of America ended yesterday.

Kenneth Oldham, international vice-president of the union and its negotiator with Goodyear, declared the strike ended. "A majority representing a majority of the union membership have voted to accept a settlement and terminate the strike," the union official said at headquarters here.

مكتبة

## Says Police Instigated Fighting

## Zulu Chief Assails Vorster Regime

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29 (WP).—South Africa's militant black homeland leader, Chief Gatsha Buthezi, sharply criticized yesterday the government's handling of the latest unrest in the nearby African township of Soweto and said that police tactics used there to control the fighting among blacks were creating "a stirring hatred for all whites."

"The flippant manner in which the Prime Minister [John Vorster] and his government appeared to have treated the whole tragedy seems to have created chaos between blacks and whites which no concession can breach," the Zulu leader said at a press conference after visiting the riot-torn township.

"I fear for my country when I think of this hatred," he said. "The trauma of these tragic events will be impossible to get over." Chief Buthezi made the comments after Mr. Vorster had vehemently denied the existence of any "crisis" in South Africa. "We have problems internationally, nationally and economically but it is not a crisis," he said.

He said there was no reason why white-ruled South Africa should have a guilty conscience as its enemies wanted it to. "I want to make it clear that nowhere in the world have 4 million [whites] done so much for 18 million [blacks] as in this despicable South Africa."

Mr. Vorster was speaking at a ceremony celebrating his 10th year in office.

Tensions Ease

Mr. Vorster and Chief Buthezi made their remarks amid reports of renewed clashes and fierce street fighting between migrant workers and permanent residents of Soweto throughout Friday night and again yesterday.

The fighting was touched off earlier this week by a three-day strike against white business and industry here. Migrant workers, many of them Zulus, opposed it and militant youths and students promoted it. The official death toll since Monday now stands at 35, 21 of them as a result of the clashes among Africans and the others attributed to police shootings.

Minor incidents were also reported in several other black and colored townships of Johannesburg and Cape Town Friday night and yesterday. There was one unconfirmed report of a clash between Zulus and "totsies" (or thugs), at Park Station in Johannesburg. But the main center of continuing tension remains Soweto.

Commenting on the heated controversy here over police tactics in handling the Soweto troubles, Chief Buthezi said that all the evidence he had gathered convinced him the police were not only the "instigators" of the troubles but had "aided and abetted" the Zulu-led militant workers when they went on a rampage beginning Tuesday night.

Accuses Police

He said he had been told by Africans that the police had transported the infuriated migrant workers, whose hostel had been set afire, to various parts of the township and that they had been urged to "bulala zonke," kill all.

He also cited reports of the police giving the rampaging hotel workers a "hashish" to incite them before they attacked militant youths who were harassing them.

Romania Sentences 2 To Die for Treason

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29 (UPI).—A military court has sentenced two Romanians to death for revealing economic information considered state secrets to a "foreign organization," the Romanian news agency Agerpres said.

Nicolae Iles, a former manager at the Bucharest Industrial Headquarters for Power and Metallurgical Equipment, and Bogdan Iordanescu, a chief engineer at the Import-Export Department at the same headquarters, were found "guilty of committing treason and of leaking state secrets," Agerpres said. It did not say when the trial was held.

South African Denial

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Justice Minister James Dronks yesterday denied reports that a South African soldier had been killed in the Mediterranean at Caesarea, north of here.

Police said Mr. Elliott, 55, was spending the day at the coastal resort with his wife and children. He entered the surf alone and his family lost sight of him. His body was later recovered from the sea.

homebound Africans who ignored the police, Minister of Police and Justice James Kruger emphatically denied press charges that the police had instigated the rampaging or failed to take action.

Chief Buthezi warned whites that they were all answerable for the "sins" committed by those they elected. "If the government does not make it possible soon for representation of various people representing all shades of opinion to resolve this serious

political logjam, made more complex by these tragedies, then God help us," he said.

He also said the people of his homeland, KwaZulu, "utterly rejected" the independence the government was proposing to give the Zulu people and said that the self-governing status they will be given next year was "non-sense."

The first of South Africa's nine homelands, or separate reserves for Africans, to gain full independence will be the Transkei, this October.

Rhodesia Shows 'Evidence' Of Guerrilla Use of Camp

By John Darnton

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The government exhibited yesterday what it called "irrefutable evidence" that a camp it raided inside Mozambique on Aug. 8 was a guerrilla base and not a center for refugees.

The material, put on display for newsmen here, consisted of documents reportedly captured during the foray. They included a hand-drawn map of the camp with some buildings marked as "barracks," a communication that used the word "comrade," a listing of the numerical strength of three battalions, some lecture notes, background information on recruits and a roster containing the names of 2,506 male Africans with their aliases.

The items were displayed by E. A. Sutton-Pryce, a deputy minister in the office of Prime Minister Ian Smith. He held them for the television cameras, saying that they "proved beyond all question the military character of the camp."

Mr. Sutton-Pryce refused, however, to answer any questions on the authenticity of the documents.

The raid by Rhodesian security forces on the Pungwe camp 30 miles inside Mozambique followed the government's announcement of a "hot pursuit" policy under which it reserves the right to strike at guerrilla bases inside Mozambique.

Rhodesia asserts that its forces, which suffered no loss, killed 300 guerrillas, about 30 Mozambique troops and 10 civilians. Mozambique claims that the camp was a refugee center and that more than 600 civilians were killed.

The claim was supported by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva, which said that its representative in Mozambique visited the camp after the raid and found 10 "mass graves" of men, women and children. The British Foreign Office has accepted the UN report.

The episode is viewed as a major diplomatic setback for the Smith regime, which had been under increasing pressure from the military to combat guerrilla activity by striking at bases inside Mozambique. Security officials believe there are 1,000 guerrillas inside Rhodesia and 8,000 underground in Mozambique and Tanzania. Guerrilla leaders put the figure outside Rhodesia as high as 14,000.

36 Blacks Reported Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Rhodesian troops have killed 36 black guerrillas in the last two days, a security forces communiqué said yesterday. It said a soldier was killed.

The communiqué also reported the first evidence of British-made equipment in guerrilla hands. It said a quantity of British anti-tank mines had been seized.

Criticism From Right

So sweeping was the order that even normally uncritical newspapers like the conservative Ya and ABC assailed it for its ambiguity and expressed concern that not only specific documents prepared for the Cabinet might be placed off limits but the whole subject of political reform itself.

"If those who govern are mandatories of the people, or ought to be in the process and quest of democratic structure, it cannot be understood how these mandatories can treat fundamental problems of the people as something secret belonging to them alone," Ya said.

Two years after a press law abolished censorship in 1968, the Official Secrets Act was instituted to curb press disclosure of information of military or security importance. It is at present applied to two subjects, the former Spanish-held Equatorial Guinea and the question of torture in Spain.

The reason for keeping the former Spanish territory out of the press is that discussion might lead to attacks on its dictatorial regime and thus endanger Spanish citizens living there.

Discussion on Mistreatment

The restrictive order on torture was issued in June after the Spanish press began discussing for the first time in 40 years alleged police mistreatment of political prisoners. An investigation of the charges was announced at the time but nothing further has been heard about it.

The latest press restriction is believed to concern specifically a number of alternative plans drawn up by working committees of the government for carrying through reform. They are due to be acted on by the Cabinet next month and are expected to be at the center of controversy between the government and a wide range of political forces that seek a voice in determining Spain's future course.

Normally cabinet meetings are secret and El Pais pointed out that the press can hardly be blamed for publishing any information it can get. The paper said that if ministers and officials violate secrecy, they and not the press should be prosecuted.



MONSTER MAKER—Valeria Sermoniti, 16, who helped her father build these plastic models of prehistoric animals, puts the finishing touches on one of them before they go on display at the Prehistoric Safari Park on the outskirts of Milan.

## Giscard, New Cabinet Meet; Inflation, Reform Get Priority

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—France's newly formed Cabinet held its first meeting yesterday and agreed that the government's top priorities should be the fight against inflation and the passage of swift social reforms.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said he expected his ministers to form a strong, united team and warned them that no failures could be tolerated.

The session was a preliminary meeting for the 36 ministers and secretaries of state, meeting at the Elysée Palace under the chairmanship of the President.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who has assumed the economic portfolio himself, said after the meeting he would address his first next week to the country's pressing economic woes.

They include a 12-per-cent annual inflation rate, 1 million unemployed, the continuing effects of a summer-long drought and uncertainty of the French franc on international money markets.

A statement issued by the Elysée Palace said Mr. Barre would also confer next week with the chiefs of industry and the unions and hold a regular Cabinet meeting Wednesday.

"The Prime Minister has decided that, although elections are near, the government must devote itself only to the service of the nation, eschewing all electioneering," the statement said, countering reports that the new government would be concerned with how to avoid early legislative elections.

Franked by Gaullist Minister of Justice Olivier Guichard and centrist Minister of Development and Planning Jean Lecanuet, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing opened the meeting by saying: "A priority task awaits you—that of fighting inflation and easing our development, a precondition for employment on a stable, currency and stable prices."

"You must also pursue the work of reform with conviction and zeal," the President said. Elected in 1974, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has since then been a Gaullist, left and the unions for failing to produce a radical overhaul of the country's price and pay structures.

As he spoke, France's railroad unions warned that they would launch a weeklong nationwide strike Wednesday unless talks on pay differentials are started soon.

The President sought to forestall assertions from both the majority Gaullist party and the left that Mr. Barre and his ministers would have little freedom of action and that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would rule with a firm hand. "It is the Prime Minister's responsibility, and his alone, to direct and coordinate the actions of all the ministers," he said.

Gaullist Position

Jacques Chirac, who resigned as prime minister last week, said at the time he was quitting because Mr. Giscard d'Estaing refused to let him have the power he needed to govern effectively.

Mr. Chirac's Gaullist party, the largest member of the ruling coalition with the President's Independent Republicans and the centrist, met simultaneously with the Cabinet session and endorsed Mr. Chirac's decision to step down.

Expressing "conditional support" for the government, the Gaullists said they would judge the new team on its performance. The conditions that they set were "vigorous action on the problems of the hour, especially inflation," adherence to "the line of national independence" and "a policy of real social progress," the Gaullist party secretary, Yves Guena, said.

The government, meanwhile, came under attack from the League of Women's Rights, led by writer Simone de Beauvoir, for abolishing the post of secretary of state for women's affairs.

This post, widely hailed as an example of social progress when it was created last year, was previously held by Françoise Giroud, who has been named secretary of state for culture.

Later, in his first press conference as Prime Minister, Mr. Barre declined to go into details on his cabinet government measures, saying only that "the fight against inflation conditions all the rest."

But he said he thought he would have enough power to exercise his duties effectively. "The means exist; it suffices to use them," he said.

Yugoslav Exile Slain

By Blast in France

MUSE, France, Aug. 29 (UPI).—A Yugoslav exile living in France was killed here yesterday when his car exploded in what police said was probably a political attack.

Yvan Tukser, 43, whose wife, Andjelka, was also in the car but escaped with only minor injuries, was general secretary of the anti-Thoulet Union of Federalist Croats until last year. Police believe a motorcycleist threw a hand grenade into the car.

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# The Two Helmut of West Germany Share First Names but Very Little Else

## Schmidt

BONN, (NYT)—The strongest leader in the troubled West European community, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, is throwing himself into a difficult and close battle for reelection on Oct. 3.

In only two and a quarter years in office, he has had a profound influence on the Western world's approach to economic problems during a time of global economic crisis.

Like no other West German leader before him, he has made his country's economic might felt in the councils of Europe and in the Atlantic alliance.

He has spent the last 22 years in West German public life, single-mindedly rising from local Hamburg politics to the Defense Ministry, the Finance Ministry and finally the chancellorship.

Wednesday, recovering from a cold, the 57-year-old leader returned from a three-week lakeside vacation on the Brahmssee, in the flat north German coastal area where he grew up.

He was all business, as usual. Asked by an unwary reporter if he would place special emphasis on getting a high voter turnout—91.2 per cent voted in 1973—he took off his reading glasses, smiled and just said, "Yes." Friday he went back to northern Germany to make the first of more than 70 scheduled campaign appearances. The election, beneath all the campaign slogans, is largely a personality contest; Mr. Schmidt as the aggressive decision-maker, his Christian Democratic opponent Helmut Kohl as the informal, deliberate advocate of "freedom instead of socialism."

## Yearning for Warmth

Mr. Schmidt's precisely combed steel-gray hair and his way of baring his straight white teeth when he makes a point are as well known as his competence in economic and strategic areas.

What is not so well known is that this man who has few close friends, no "pals" in the American sense, yearns for the warmth of closer contact, and is often misunderstood when he seeks it. With journalists, for instance, he often tries to win affection by making confidential disclosures—a habit he has learned from the Italian Christian Democrats, for instance. When they print these tidbits, there is an international uproar.

He stands only 5 feet 7 3/4 inches, but has a somehow, the physical presence of a larger man.

He is a complex person who evokes complex reactions, at home and abroad. Jealousy from French and Italian leaders over his success in keeping the West German inflation rate below 4.5 per cent this year, and resentment at his campaign suggestion that other



Helmut Schmidt

countries could emulate the "German model" are two of them. In the popular French press, he is called "the schoolmaster" (his father was one) or even "the master sergeant."

Does Helmut Schmidt—like Napoleon or Richard Wagner—suffer a compulsion to assert himself because of his small stature? "He's not small enough to be insecure," said Armin Grunewald, a close aide. "His problem is that he can't be a good disssembler. He says what he thinks, because he wants to attack the root of a problem; sometimes this is misunderstood as arrogance or superciliousness."

## Art 'Degenerate'

When he was a schoolboy at the progressive Lichtwark School in Hamburg, the story goes, the Hitler Youth organization kicked him out because he found "degenerate art" just as beautiful after the Nazis condemned it as before, and today his office walls are hung with sketches of the German expressionist painter Emil Nolde.

He was a 30-year-old military officer when the Nazis surrendered and admits that it was "more by chance than because I deserved

it" that the British occupation authorities in Hamburg labeled him as an anti-Nazi.

Three decades later, he told a television interviewer, "This country is not exactly a political dwarf. People listen to us. Our world economic weight tips the scales more heavily than previously. We have to play the role that has fallen to us; we didn't seek it out."

Helmut Schmidt's message to the world, as finance minister in Willy Brandt's Cabinet and as Chancellor after Mr. Brandt's quiet death in a scandal in May, 1974, has been that economic chaos is as dangerous to peace and stability as military tension.

He believes that Europe has been saved from economic collapse because most of its leaders heeded the necessity of at least trying to coordinate their economic policies before it was too late. In his first month in office, he went to France to agree with his friend President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on a coordinated attack against inflation and, later, unemployment; in the late summer he himself went to Italy to hand over a \$2-billion loan to keep the government in Rome from going bankrupt over higher oil prices. This summer, on another visit

to Washington, he made headlines by saying there would be no money for an Italian government with Communists in it. And there aren't. But now, with the Italian Communist party controlling the most important committees in Parliament, the West German central bank is quietly negotiating an extension of the \$2-billion loan with Mr. Schmidt's approval.

Saving Europe—and West Germany's export markets—has been at the heart of Mr. Schmidt's conception of his role from the beginning. Repeatedly, when he and other European leaders gathered at summits in Paris, Rome and last month in Brussels, he urged them to get their economies under better control and also to take a symbolic "European" step and agree to hold direct elections to a European parliament in May, 1978. He'll do it again at the next meeting in September.

He never stops, and to some it seems like nag, nag, nag. "If we press hard and keep demanding direct elections," he replied recently, "it's because there's no point in just whispering it behind closed doors."

"If he seems like a schoolmaster at times," one of his aides said, "it's because he is right."

West Germany has not totally escaped the world economic crisis. Inflation is running at 4.1 per cent and there are still 1 million workers out of jobs, 4 per cent of the labor force. But it has not suffered like Britain, with 1.5 million out of jobs, or France, with inflation running at more than 8 per cent.

And yet Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party is probably going to lose some votes in October to the Christian Democrats and to Mr. Kohl, who is campaigning with the slogan "Out of love for Germany, vote for freedom."

Love is a response that this Chancellor does not usually inspire in people. The closest thing he has to an addiction is to the cool, medicinal flavor of menthol, in candies, filter cigarettes or frequent pinches of snuff.

He seldom allows family-style photographs to be taken of himself with his wife, Hannelore, to whom he has been married since 1942. They have one daughter, Susanne, who is 29.

His assistant, Marie Schlei, says, "I think there are certainly those who feel more than admiration for him, a sort of warmth—I wouldn't use the word love."

## Kohl

ST. GILGEN, Austria (NYT)—Helmut Kohl, taking a breather in the Alps from his campaign for the West German chancellorship, put on his hiking boots the other day and climbed one of the mile-high mountains he can see from the terrace of his spacious vacation cottage.

"I shouldn't have tried it today," he said as he came down in a light rain and doffed a soaked sweatshirt. "When we got to the summit, we were lost in fog."

At present his chances of replacing Helmut Schmidt at the pinnacle of West German political life in the Oct. 3 elections are considered even.

But the swarthy, 46-year-old Christian Democrat, an inherently cautious man, realizes that the situation could become dimmer by election time. For now, he is relaxing on the shores of the Wolfgangsee, a crowded lake resort in the foothills of the Austrian Alps near Salzburg. Over a glass of white Moselle wine, he reflected at some length on his philosophy, his origins and his plans for the country if he is elected.

## Style, Substance

His campaign slogan is an apocalyptic-sounding "Freedom or Socialism." But when questioned on what would be different about West Germany if he ruled instead of Mr. Schmidt and the Social Democrats, Mr. Kohl emphasized style over substance, a change in attitude rather than direction.

His detente, he said, would be "more realistic" than Mr. Schmidt's. His foreign policy would be "calmer" than the dramatic initiatives of the last seven years. His economic policy would be "sounder," his fight against terrorism and Communist subversion from within "harder."

Mr. Kohl said he believes that "what is good in private life is good in politics, too." His personal style is typical of the German middle class: A crucifix of wood hangs from the cottage wall; a baby grand piano belonging to his wife, Hannelore, stands in the corner, with a simplified book of popular songs.

His two sons, Peter, 11, and Walter, 13, wander in and out of the room, answer the telephone, whistle. Mr. Kohl's German—like his father's—speaks no other language—is informal in the fashion of his



Helmut Kohl

native southern state, the Rhineland-Palatinate, rather more relaxed than Mr. Schmidt's stilted north German style.

"Helmut Schmidt has a definite Kohl complex," he said. "We are so different—we come typologically and sociologically from such different worlds." Mr. Kohl, who at 6 feet 4 inches is a head taller than Chancellor Schmidt, and has lived near Ludwigshafen on the Rhine all his life, said: "I don't have the complex my opponent has—I don't need platform shoes. I have no problem of authority."

Mr. Kohl's whole adult life has been politics and until recent years his reputation was made in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate. He has been governor there since 1969, presiding over an administration that has reformed the state school system and attracted small and middle-size industry to what had been primarily a rural region.

"When I became head of my party in 1973," he recalled, "the feeling was 'who is this unfortunate who is going to get stuck with the nomination?'" In 1973, the Christian Democrats were directionless and demoralized after defeat at the hands of Willy Brandt the year before.

What will he do differently if

he wins in October? "One thing I'd like to accomplish," he said, "is, in contacts with other leaders, to bring about a more normal relationship to the Germans."

## Schoolboy in 1945

"Helmut Schmidt has been campaigning by lecturing the Italians, the French and the British along the lines of 'what's good for Germany is good for the world,'" he complained. "I'm from another generation. I was only a schoolboy in 1945 and I don't believe the world can keep presenting us with the bill for what happened before then either."

"But as Adenauer once told a group of us young men, it's only prudent for a German to keep his head down—not to go around in sackcloth and ashes, but to lecture on German superiority either."

The ability to compromise has been Mr. Kohl's strength. In state politics he has brought his party after years of bitter opposition, to pledge confirmation of the Eastern treaties of Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt, although for election purposes he calls those treaties a failure.

"We support detente and arms reductions, but we want the other side finally to live up to its

international commitments," said.

"There's nothing in the existing treaties that provides for more people being shot at the border," he went on, speaking of a week in which East German border guards shot a slight from Hamburg and a truck driver from Italy at the heavily guarded border.

How would he change emphasis of the Eastern policy? "The whole East bloc needs economic help," he said. Soviet Union and East Germany are both dependent on credits from the West to finance their economies. The Communist bloc owes West Germany about \$8 billion, Mr. Kohl believes. It could gain political concessions withholding new credits or cutting in existing ones.

"I am for the federal government at least taking into account its policies with the East: full range of economic and financial measures at its disposal," explained.

But he does not want a return to the Cold War, as his post on German reunification shows.

## Realistic View

"The principle is written in the Constitution—that no one has the right to give up a policy goal is the eventual reunification of Germany," he pointed out. "But in a realistic view of world, this is a goal that can take generations beyond my lifetime to achieve."

His government, Mr. Kohl said, would emphasize the urgency of unifying Western Europe rather than the Eastern policies of reconciliation with old enemies the East. He saw the big obstacle in the growing apart economically strong West Germany and its weaker neighbors France, Italy and Britain.

"In the long run," he said, "we cannot achieve the unification of Europe if a social economic gap separates one country from another." To fill the gap will cost money, he acknowledged. But "particularly," he said, "we must be prepared to help the East. He believes economic aid would forestall the growth of Italian Communist strength."

His prescription for economic recovery for West Germany, the face of it, sounds like Schmidt's: "We have to create a climate of confidence for investors," he said, with tax reductions and premiums for capital goods.

West Germany under Mr. Kohl would be more cautious and self-assertive than it has been under Mr. Schmidt. "We have to think about it to live within our means, how to protect what we've achieved far without necessarily indulging ourselves in the future," he declared. "Under my chancellorship we would march into the future with short, safe steps, perhaps instead of precipitous big leaps."

These profiles of the rivals for chancellor in West Germany's approaching elections were written by Craig R. Whitney, chief of the Bonn bureau of The New York Times.

# U.S. Steps Up Efforts To Restrict A-Arms As Criticism Mounts

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The Ford administration is engaged in protracted and intricate negotiations with more than a dozen nations to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. At the same time, critics of these efforts have become more vocal, charging that the administration's nonproliferation diplomacy is too little and too late.

At stake is whether the present nuclear weapons club, consisting of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China and perhaps India and Israel, is going to be enlarged. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently traveled to Iran and Pakistan to try to persuade the leaders of those countries not to buy certain nuclear-power facilities that could be used to make a nuclear bomb. He has been having similar talks with other potential buyers, such as Brazil, South Korea and Argentina, and with the suppliers—West Germany, France, Britain, the Soviet Union, Canada and Japan.

Administration officials working on the problem do not evince great optimism about the ultimate outcome but they do point to progress in heading off the nuclear trend in South Korea and Iran.

## Continuous Criticism

As a backdrop, the arms-control community, joined by a number of members of Congress, has kept up a drumbeat of criticism. Most notably, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who is chairman of the Government Operations Committee, has been seeking to use the committee's powers under the Export Administration Act to prod the administration's belief, shared by a number of his colleagues, that there is a good chance of keeping the lid on the nuclear weapons club if only the administration will attach stiffer terms to U.S. nuclear exports.

The treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, known popularly as the nonproliferation treaty, entered into force in 1970

and there are now more than 100 participating nations. In the treaty, states possessing nuclear weapons pledged not to help others to gain a nuclear capability and states without nuclear weapons promised not to acquire them. The International Atomic Energy Agency, which is based in Vienna, was designated to monitor all nuclear activities in the states that had no nuclear weapons.

The treaty has some significant loopholes, including the right of a signer to renounce participation on giving 90 days' notice and the right to carry on any nuclear activity short of actual manufacture of a nuclear weapon.

In May, 1974, India, one of the many key nations that did not sign the treaty, exploded a nuclear device fashioned from reprocessed material from facilities provided in part by Canada and the United States. The explosion brought home to official Washington—as previous protests from arms-control advocates had not—the link between the export of nuclear technology and facilities for peaceful purposes and the possible spread of nuclear weapons.

Three facts were responsible for this link.

• The United States no longer had a monopoly on the export of nuclear facilities and technology. Other countries also could sell.

• The high price of oil and other fossil fuels made nuclear energy an attractive alternative and many countries now wanted to buy nuclear power plants.

• Because of the increased demand for uranium to fuel these power plants and because the United States and the Soviet Union, now the sole exporters of enriched uranium, had not increased output to meet this demand, there was a shortage of nuclear fuel. Thus many countries wanted to buy reprocessing and uranium-enrichment facilities to produce their own fuel.

The United States does not export these facilities but other countries do. And that is the

problem. Weapon-grade nuclear material can be produced in them. Almost all of the more than 400 nuclear power plants either operating, under construction or planned in almost 40 countries are light-water reactors. These reactors can be fueled by uranium enriched to less than 1 per cent, far below the requirement for a nuclear bomb. They can also be fueled by weapon-grade plutonium chemically reprocessed from the spent fuel of a nuclear power plant.

As sweeteners for sales of nuclear power plants at about \$1 billion each, France has agreed to provide Pakistan with a reprocessing plant, and West Germany has promised to sell Brazil a uranium-enrichment facility. The United States also continues to sell India fuel for its nuclear reactor, despite the administration's acknowledgment that India diverted material from previous sales to carry out a nuclear explosion.

Administration officials and critics agree that the goal is to prevent the sale of reprocessing and enrichment facilities: the issue is how. More specifically, the issue is whether and how to use the sale of nuclear fuel—the one area of exports where the United States is still dominant—to

stop the sale of these facilities or to get stronger safeguards against the diversion of weapon-grade fuel from these facilities to the production of nuclear bombs.

The administration's position is based on the assumption that the nuclear club is already out of the bag, that with the passing of the U.S. monopoly and the widespread availability of nuclear technology and materials, many countries can now produce nuclear weapons if they are determined to do so. Thus the administration has emphasized safeguards, not prevention.

The administration has specifically rejected any idea of a unilateral embargo, or a bilateral embargo with the Soviet Union, on the sale of nuclear fuel for power plants as a means of preventing the sale of reprocessing and enrichment plants. Two reasons were given for this: a reluctance to work with Moscow against allies of the United States and a desire to avoid raising questions about the reliability of the United States as a long-term supplier of nuclear fuel.

The idea is to use the advantage the United States possesses as a fuel supplier to promote the sales of U.S. nuclear power plants. This would provide a commercial advantage as well as the opportunity to impose stringent safe-

guards on all nuclear facilities in the buyer's country.

At the same time, the administration has had some success in persuading suppliers to impose tougher safeguards against the diversion of fuel from peaceful power facilities to bombs. All suppliers now reportedly insist on inspection of facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In at least one instance where the administration felt it had leverage to prevent a sale, it used the leverage. Thus, South Korea was dissuaded from buying a reprocessing plant from France when it was pointed out that completion of the sale would by law lead to a cutoff of U.S. military sales to Seoul.

In all cases, the administration has pressed home to the purchaser the point that reprocessing plants are highly uneconomical. Sen. Ribicoff and others have argued that once a country has a reprocessing or enrichment facility in its territory, no safeguards are adequate. Sen. Ribicoff would favor an embargo on fuel sales to all suppliers and buyers of reprocessing and enrichment plants.

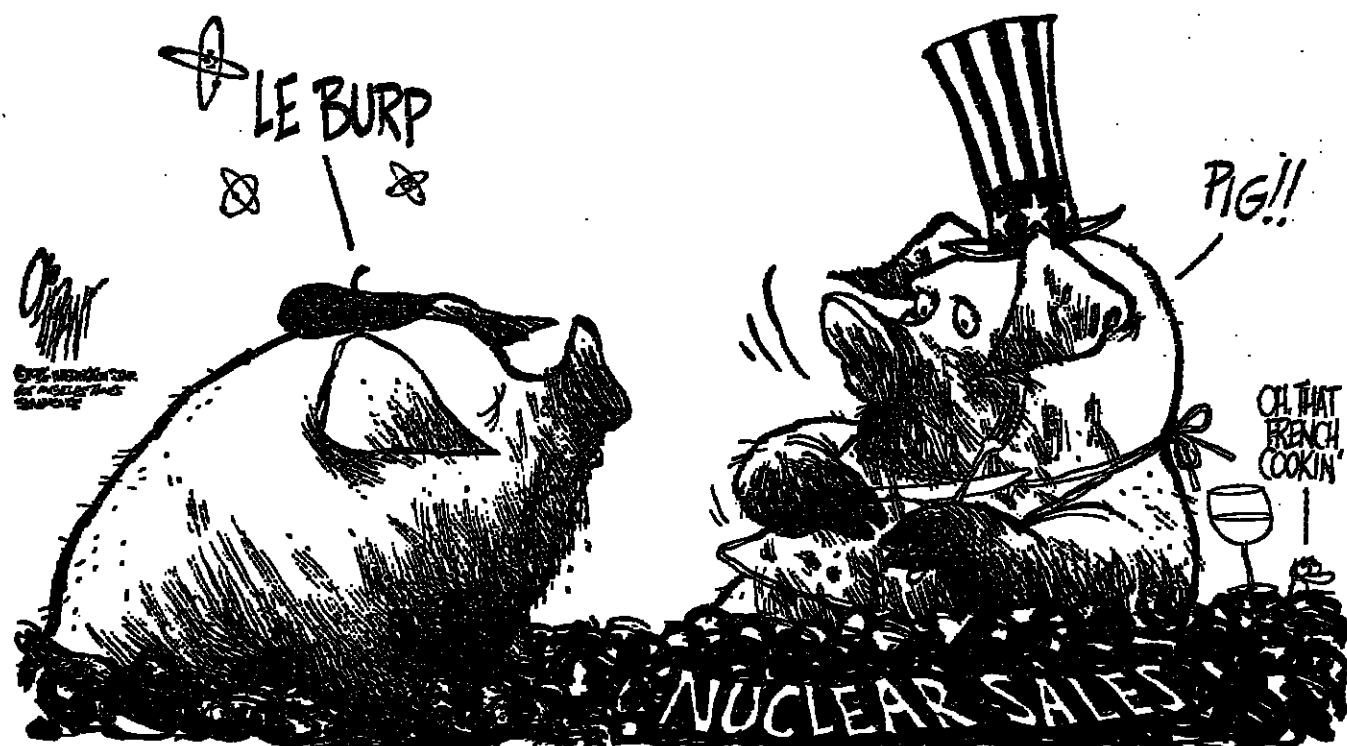
Specifically, Sen. Ribicoff wants the administration to take a tougher stand on the proliferation

issue before the United States' virtual monopoly as a fuel supplier comes to an end. By the mid-1980s, a number of other countries will be able to provide low-grade uranium for power plants and enriched uranium and plutonium that could be used for bombs.

In the meantime, and in order to make his plea more acceptable to the other supplier countries, he has proposed a market-sharing plan for the sale of nuclear power plants. The details of this plan are sketchy but the idea is to work out a way for each supplier to gain some of the huge profits from the sale of power plants without trying to gain a competitive advantage by offering to sell reprocessing and enrichment facilities as well.

The administration and its critics seem to be moving toward a compromise that might also be acceptable to buyers.

The idea is to foster multinational reprocessing and enrichment plants as a substitute for nationally owned and operated plants. In return for not building their own plants, nations would be assured a reliable supply of uranium from the multinational plants. Iran has reportedly agreed to this kind of approach and efforts are under way to persuade Pakistan as well.



# Efforts by Regime in Poland Failing to Stem Restiveness

By Malcolm W. Browne

GDANSK, Poland (NYT)—Poland's Communist leaders, uncomfortably conscious of an urgent need to take ordinary citizens more into their confidence, are groping for some kind of real communication with their people.

But it is clear that the Polish nation is restive if not actually rebellious, and official efforts so far have been hesitant and unconvincing. In the view of scores of workers interviewed recently,

Poland's most recent political crisis occurred June 25, when the population was abruptly informed that food prices were to be increased by an average of 70 per cent after having been stable for a decade.

Almost immediately, violence erupted at a tractor factory near Warsaw and at Radom, a town 60 miles south of the capital. Sit-down strikes and other kinds of work stoppages affected much of the country.

## Within Hours

The trouble was halted within hours by a broadcast announcement from Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, saying that the price increases had been called off for restudy and "consultations" with the workers themselves. Normally, "consultations" mean little more than a public relations campaign by local party leaders to convince people of the wisdom of measures that will be undertaken whether the people like them or not.

But it was obvious this time that the situation was dangerous. "The party is caught in a dilemma," a Pole said. "It can apply the hard hand, but if it does, the country will just stop working. On the other hand, if it begins to really try to react positively to public opinion, it will be infected with one of the germs of bourgeois democracy, some think. The consequences of either course will be far-reaching."

## Respect, Support

Economists and many ordinary people agree that if Poland is to continue developing, food prices, which are currently held down to the aid of a government

subsidy of \$3 billion annually, will have to be allowed to rise. Of the workers interviewed this vital Baltic port and industrial center, nearly all expressed respect and support for the nation's highest leader, Communist Party First Secretary Edward Gierek, a former coal miner.

But most also expressed doubt about the lower echelons of the party, and many said they felt Mr. Gierek was not being well informed by the party Central Committee. Some even said they suspected Mr. Gierek had enemies within the party who were trying to undermine and overthrow him.

The government has announced that the price of meat, a staple of the diet, will increase about 35 per cent before the end of the year if the people agree and that other prices will be increased later according to staggered programs.

It is apparent that some local leaders here and elsewhere are taking the late of dissatisfaction seriously and hope thereby really increase democratic participation in decision-making.

## Lenin Shipyard

One is Mieczyslaw Uminski, president of the Communist trade union organization in the Lenin Shipyard.

Mr. Uminski said that he had run into powerful opposition from party functionaries in January when he devised a questionnaire to be filled out anonymously by all the plant's workers.

The questionnaire included some searching and political provocative questions. One asked, for example, whether the workers had too little influence on authorities generally.

The overwhelming majority answered to that question, Mr. Uminski said, was yes.

The questionnaire went on to ask workers what they thought the trade union should be doing for them economically, ideologically and politically.

Communist trade unions, like the Communist parties themselves, are directed from the top and a question of this kind from a trade union in the Soviet bloc to its workers is ordinarily unheard of.

Handwritten signature: "J. H. ..."



June, 1976



[illegible]

## Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

## Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	May	Jul			Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	May	Jul			Nov	Feb	May	Jul	Nov		
Alcoa	45	5	70 1/2				35 1/2	I T T	35	100	5 1/2	20	5 1/2	18 1/2	30 1/4	Boeing	30	15	30 1/2	b	b	b	b
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	I T T	30	403	1 1/4	26 1/2	25	12 1/2	24 1/4	Boeing	35	50	10	7 1/2	a	a	a
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	John J	100	40	1 1/4	a	a	a	a	Boeing	40	100	24	26	a	a	a
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	John J	100	40	1 1/4	a	a	a	a	Boeing	40	100	24	26	a	a	a
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
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Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C	25	147	5 1/2	20	2 1/2	1	1
Alcoa	55	47	9 1/2	1	7 1/4	a	35 1/2	Kenn C	30	76	1 1/4	72 1/2	64	60	2 1/2	Bols C</							

## Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

[illegible]

## American Exchange Options

Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
	Oct		Jan		Apr				Oct		Jan		Apr				Nov		Feb		May		
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		H F C	20	122	94	79	11%	19%		A M F	25	59	4%	87	34	30	71%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A M F	25	41	1%	23	3 1/2	a	1%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%	b	b	31%		Lilly	45	15	8 1/2	a	4 1/2	33%		A S A	10	120	11%	120	11%	120	11%
Acia	20	47	11%																				

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	L.L.	Gldt.	Sw.Fr.	S.W.A.S.	Sc.
Berlin	3.3336	4.8682	104.42	33.185	31.405	—	67.029	104.44
London	30.50	60.7559	15.2695	1.9425	14.7785	—	12.8540	4
Paris	6.55	12.3628	300.48	1.9365	15.748	—	15.1512	100
Frankfurt	1.7765	4.8678	123.675	1.452	11.6555	—	12.810	20
Stockholm	859.32	1,485.56	322.54	169.56	—	219.89	21.54	239.02
Oslo	859.32	1,485.56	322.54	169.56	—	219.89	21.54	239.02
Copenhagen	2,477.0	4,337.55	95.18	100.00	0.3947	9.40	9.40	100

The following table dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.6560; Swedish: 4.75; Norwegian: 4.75; Finnish: 4.75; Icelandic: 4.75; Dutch guilder: 3.7603; Swiss franc: 2.00; Austrian schilling: 33.3333; Italian lire: 200.00; Spanish peseta: 166.67; Portuguese escudo: 200.00; Greek drachma: 34.00; Turkish lira: 1.00; Indian rupee: 4.75; Japanese yen: 360.00; Chinese yuan: 2.00; Hong Kong dollar: 1.00; Singapore dollar: 1.00; Australian dollar: 1.00; New Zealand dollar: 1.00; South African rand: 1.00; Mexican peso: 16.67; Cuban peso: 24.00; Argentine peso: 16.67; Chilean peso: 100.00; Colombian peso: 100.00; Ecuadorian sucre: 100.00; Guatemalan quetzal: 100.00; Honduran lempira: 100.00; Nicaraguan cordoba: 100.00; Panamanian balboa: 1.00; Paraguayan guarani: 100.00; Peruvian sol: 100.00; Salvadoran colón: 100.00; Uruguayan peso: 100.00; Venezuelan bolívar: 100.00; Zambian kwacha: 100.00; Zimbabwean dollar: 100.00.

**23. Keep in touch with the office.**  
(An international call means business.)  
“Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.”

[illegible]

Private Placement  
August 30, 1976

This announcement appears  
as a matter of record only.

# AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING COMMISSION

Melbourne, Australia

DM 100,000,000.- 8% Bonds of 1976/1983  
U.S. \$ 42,000,000.- 8¼% Bonds of 1976/1983

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the

## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Hambros Bank Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Credit Suisse White Weld Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	
	Wood Gundy Limited	



## Eurobond Issues Being Studied

sed from Page 7)  
 nited by the Finnish  
 to five years.  
 offer is a five-year  
 note issue for Leumi  
 Investments, which  
 ed by Bank Leumi,  
 commercial bank,  
 \$30 million with a  
 coupon of 7 1/2 per  
 of a point over the  
 interbank Eurodollar  
 lever is higher. Fol-  
 example of the two  
 note issues for  
 Banque de Paris,  
 managing the loan is-  
 ng no outside under-

id not have been an  
 problem as the banks  
 the Arab blacklist  
 y have underwritten  
 and it is hard to  
 at West German or  
 would have refused  
 ined in that said,  
 he banks are just as  
 y be put on the spot.  
 P. Leumi expects to  
 ulk of the issue with  
 ents. Selling commis-  
 ions run up to 2 per  
 cent is usually 1 1/2  
 cent on the amount

list of floating notes  
 1/2 per cent minimum  
 is generous. In his  
 time bank could cur-  
 e such paper with a  
 guarantee of 3 3/4 per  
 cent support this view,  
 the BNP and Credit Com-  
 France, both current-  
 ly coupons of 7 1/2 per  
 cent trading between 101

d to be announced in  
 future are 15-year com-  
 mercial Suisse  
 \$100 million and \$50  
 million Metal. In all,

the straight market, the Aus-  
 tralian Industrial Development  
 Corp., guaranteed by triple-A  
 rated Australia, will be seeking  
 \$15 million for seven years with  
 a coupon reportedly around 10  
 per cent. The loan will be  
 denominated in Australian dol-  
 lars but subscriptions and pay-  
 ments of interest and principal  
 will be in U.S. dollars. The con-  
 version rate of Australian to  
 U.S. dollars will be set two days  
 before each payment date.

Among the issues priced last  
 week were Avco's \$20 million of  
 seven-year notes, issued at par  
 with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.  
 Mitsui Engineering's \$30 million  
 loan, priced at 99 1/2 with a  
 coupon of 8 3/4 per cent, down  
 from the 9 per cent initially in-  
 dicated, and Caisse Nationale des  
 Autocrates' \$50 million of 15-  
 year paper at par with a cou-  
 pon of 9 1/4 per cent. All ended  
 the week trading below issue  
 price. Avco was quoted at  
 99 1/4 bid-100 asked, Mitsui was  
 98 3/4-99 1/2 and CNA was  
 99 1/8-99 7/8.

In the deutsche mark sector,  
 Denmark's 100 million DM of  
 six-year notes were sold at 100 1/2  
 with a coupon of 8 per cent.  
 Still on offer is Banco Nacional  
 de Otrab's 100-million, five-year  
 loan, expected with a 9-per-cent  
 coupon. Scheduled to be an-  
 nounced this week is a 100-mil-  
 lion-DM, 10-year loan for Brazil  
 with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent.  
 Investors will have the option  
 to redeem this paper at par after  
 the sixth year.

Other scheduled are private  
 placements for Mitsui Toatsu  
 Chemicals, guaranteed by Mitsui  
 Bank, with a coupon of 8 per  
 cent on the five-year, 50-million-  
 DM loan and a 400-million-DM  
 loan for the World Bank, with  
 a coupon of 8 per cent for seven  
 years.

Other borrowers scheduled to  
 tap the market during September  
 are Nippon Telegraph, Norges  
 Kommunalbank and Sweden's  
 Kommunalestatist. In all,

some 600 million DM of bonds  
 will be floated in the public mar-  
 ket.

Bankers report heavy inflows  
 of foreign capital from other  
 European centers into DM  
 securities, apparently in an-  
 ticipation of a revaluation of the  
 mark after the October general  
 election if not before.

With the Canadian dollar now  
 trading at \$1.01, bankers are at-  
 tempting to reopen this sector  
 of the market. The first offer-  
 ing in a month is set for the  
 Bank of Montreal, which is seek-  
 ing \$50 million for six years  
 with a coupon of 9 per cent. The  
 Canadian dollar has ranged from  
 almost \$1.04 to 95 cents this year  
 and at its current value bank-  
 ers believe the coupon differ-  
 ential over rates in the U.S.  
 dollar market more than makes  
 up for the possible downside for-  
 eign exchange risk.

Activity in the syndicated bank  
 loan market remains relatively  
 light. Among the major offers  
 now being syndicated is a \$250-  
 million seven-year loan for Ire-  
 land. It will pay 1 3/8 per cent  
 over the interbank Eurodollar  
 rate for the first five years and  
 1 1/2 per cent for the final two  
 years. In addition, it will pay  
 a 1/2-per-cent commitment fee and  
 a 1/2-per-cent management fee.

Brazil's electricity utility is  
 raising \$100 million for seven  
 years, paying 1 7/8 per cent for  
 the first five years and 2 1/8 per  
 cent for the final two years. It will  
 pay a commitment fee of 3/8 per  
 cent and a management fee of 1/2  
 per cent.

International Institutions  
 (7-15 years)  
 Aug. 25: 8.50%; Aug. 18: 8.60%  
 Industrials  
 (7-15 years)  
 Aug. 25: 8.50%; Aug. 18: 8.61%  
 Industrials  
 (5-7 years)  
 Aug. 25: 7.65%; Aug. 18: 7.63%  
 Market Turnover  
 Aug. 27, Aug. 28  
 \$612.7 mil. \$492.4 mil.  
 \$656.6 mil. \$579.0 mil.

Hunt Birthday Gift  
Is Another Victory

ZANDVOORT, the Netherlands,  
 Aug. 29 (UPI)—Edison James  
 Hunt, driving a McLaren, won the  
 Dutch Formula-One Grand Prix  
 today on his 29th birthday and  
 turned the race for the world  
 drivers' championship into a  
 down-to-the-wire finish.

Hunt's victory, his second in a  
 row on the scenic circuit and  
 his fifth in the season's 13 races  
 to date, put him within 20  
 points of Austrian Niki Lauda,  
 conversing from his podium  
 in a crash at the German  
 Grand Prix earlier this month.

Four races remain, but Lauda  
 will miss the next event at Monza  
 on Sept. 12 and is planning to  
 return to defend his world title  
 at the Canadian Grand Prix on  
 Sept. 26.

Hunt took the lead on the 12th  
 of the 15 laps, passing Lauda  
 and Peterson in a failing March,  
 which had been in the pole posi-  
 tion. The Briton, who this year  
 won the Spanish, British, French  
 and German Grand Prix, then  
 held off the challenge of Ulster-  
 man John Watson, who gave the  
 U.S. Penske team its first vic-  
 tory two weeks ago in the Aus-  
 tralian Grand Prix.

Other Finishers  
 Watson's engine broke down on  
 the 47th lap, leaving Hunt with  
 an eight-second lead over the  
 Ferrari of Swiss Jacky Regazzoni.  
 Driving with a broken rib sustained  
 in a tennis accident last week,

Regazzoni closed within under a  
 second of Hunt at the line.  
 American Mario Andretti  
 brought his Lotus in third, 2.9  
 seconds back, ahead of Briton  
 Tom Pryce in a Shadow, Jody  
 Scheckler of South Africa in a  
 six-wheeled Tyrrell and Italian  
 Vittorio Brambilla in a March.

"I could not have wished for a  
 better birthday present," Hunt  
 said. "The car went like clock-  
 work and I wasn't bothered by  
 Regazzoni closing up in the last  
 few laps. I had plenty to spare."  
 Regazzoni said that the race  
 was too short: "I think I would  
 have had a chance if there had  
 been a few more laps."

Hunt clocked 1 hour 44 min-  
 utes 53.09 seconds to average  
 112.8 mph (181.3 kph) on the  
 twisting track set in the sand  
 dunes beside the North Sea on  
 Holland's north coast.

Only 13 of the 26 starters fin-  
 ished. There were several crashes;  
 two cars caught fire briefly, but  
 nobody was injured.

Swedes Conny Andersson and  
 Gunnar Nilsson both spun off  
 early and Australian Larry Per-  
 rini and Austrian Harald Ertl  
 followed later on, but all four  
 walked away from their acci-  
 dents.

A race marshal was killed yes-  
 terday when a car slid off the  
 track during a sports car race in  
 heavy rain.

GRAND PRIX RESULTS  
 1. James Hunt, Britain, McLaren,  
 75 laps, 1 hour 44 minutes 53.09  
 seconds, average speed 122.8 mph (191.3  
 kph).  
 2. Jacky Regazzoni, Switzerland, Fer-  
 rari, 1:45:14.5.  
 3. Mario Andretti, U.S., Lotus, 1:46:  
 54.18.  
 4. Tom Pryce, Britain, Shadow, 1:47:  
 55.05.  
 5. Jody Scheckler, South Africa, 1:48:  
 14.53.  
 6. Vittorio Brambilla, Italy, March,  
 1:48:37.12.  
 7. Patrick Depailler, France, Tyrrell,  
 1:49:42.21.  
 8. Alan Jones, Australia, Surtees,  
 1:50:14.74.  
 9. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France,  
 Shadow, 1:50:14.74.

World Drivers Standings  
 1. Niki Lauda, Austria, 56 points.  
 2. James Hunt, Britain, 56.  
 3. Jody Scheckler, South Africa, 36.  
 4. Patrick Depailler, France, 25.  
 5. Clay Regazzoni, Swiss, 22.  
 6. John Watson, U.S., 18.  
 7. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, 16.  
 8. Gunnar Nilsson, Sweden, 10.  
 9. Tom Pryce, Britain, and Mario  
 Andretti, U.S., 9.

More Sports News  
 On Page 11

## SPORTS

Toronto Gets  
N. American  
Soccer Title

SEATTLE, Aug. 29 (UPI)—  
 The Toronto Metros stunned  
 Minnesota, 3-0, to win the  
 North American Soccer  
 League title yesterday.

The Metros blunted the  
 Minnesota attack with a  
 superbly controlled defense and  
 rode goals by Eusebio, Ivan  
 Lukacevic and Ivair Ferreira  
 to the title.

Eusebio, a 24-year-old former  
 Portuguese world class star,  
 put the Metros into a 1-0 lead  
 with four minutes left in the  
 first half when he booted a  
 25-yard free kick.

Minutes into the second  
 half, with Minnesota pressing  
 to tie the score, Lukacevic  
 blasted in a 12-yarder from a  
 sharp angle on the right side  
 to make it 2-0.

Black Africa Set  
For New Boycott

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—African  
 countries have made a new  
 threat, this time to boycott the  
 1978 Commonwealth Games, un-  
 less New Zealand changes its  
 policy on sporting links with  
 apartheid South Africa.

The warning was given at a  
 conference Friday by Jean Claude  
 Ganga, secretary of the Supreme  
 Council for Sport in Africa and  
 the man who organized the African  
 boycott of the Montreal  
 Olympics.

"If the New Zealand govern-  
 ment does not change its policy  
 on its relations with South Africa  
 in sport, no African country  
 which is a member of the Com-  
 monwealth will take part in the  
 Commonwealth Games at Ed-  
 monton, Canada, in 1978," Ganga  
 said.

In Montreal last month, 28  
 African countries had walked out  
 of the Games because New Zea-  
 land had sent a rugby team to  
 South Africa.

## Bantamweight Bout

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Aug. 29  
 (AP)—Mexican Carlos Zarate  
 pounded out a 12th-round knock-  
 out over Paul Ferraro of Australia  
 in their scheduled 15-rounder last  
 night, and remained unbeaten as  
 World Boxing Council bantam-  
 weight champion.

Transsexual Is Beaten  
By Newcomer Girl of 17

By Neil Andrus

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 29  
 (UPI)—So what was all the fuss  
 about? A 17-year-old high school  
 senior named Leanne Antonoplis  
 beat Dr. Renee Richards yesterday in  
 the \$50,000 Tennis Week Open.

The scores were 6-7, 6-3, 6-0.  
 And when it was over, Richards  
 looked like a 42-year-old ophthal-  
 mologist who admittedly smoked  
 too much and trained too little  
 to survive against younger, fitter  
 rivals.

"I think I'm going to have to  
 start doing some things that Lea's  
 doing—like running five to six  
 miles a day," Richards said, so  
 fatigued after the semifinal match  
 that she had to be assisted to the  
 clubhouse at the Orange Lawn  
 Tennis Club.

The Nastase of Romania need-  
 ed no assistance in his semifinal  
 against Balazs Taroczy of Hun-  
 gary. Shaking off the loss of the  
 first set, when he tried to hit the  
 fuzz of the ball, the top-seeded  
 Nastase won 2-6, 6-1, 6-2, for a  
 berth in the men's final.

Dibbs will play Swede Bjorn  
 Borg, the No. 2 seed, with Ramires  
 meeting Solomon.

Without assistance Connors since  
 his stunning victory in last year's  
 Davis Cup, Connors, upset the top-  
 seeded American, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, yes-  
 terday to vault into the semi-  
 finals of the \$125,000 U.S. Profes-  
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Also advancing was No. 8-seed  
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her racket to the ground in dis-  
 gust.

Antonoplis said she had sensed  
 victory "right after the first game  
 of the third set" when she broke  
 Richards at 15. At 0-4, 0-30,  
 Richards appeared so drained  
 that she lined up to serve on the  
 wrong side.

After the match, the crowd  
 gave Richards an unusually re-  
 sponsive ovation that she said  
 "made me feel very good."

Connors Upset  
 BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 29  
 (UPI)—Mexican Raul Ramirez,  
 a loser to Jimmy Connors in their  
 last four meetings, upset the top-  
 seeded American, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, yes-  
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Sunday

## Ingers Shut Out Orioles, Get 19 Hits

Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Baltimore Orioles shut out the Chicago Cubs 2-0 in a five-run game Monday night.

Jim Umberger, 9-10, pitched six innings, allowing no runs, hits or errors. He struck out seven batters and walked one.

Twins took a 1-0 lead in the third inning, but the Cubs scored twice in the fourth to tie the game.

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At Chicago, George Mitterwald hit a two-run homer in the fifth inning to give the Cubs a 2-0 victory over Atlanta for a sweep of their three-game series.

Mitterwald's blast came after Manny Trillo had doubled off starter and loser Phil Niekro. 14-10. Ray Burris, who scattered nine hits, went the distance for the Cubs to even his record at 12-12.

Chicago got an unearned run in the first when Rick Monday was safe on first baseman Willie Montanez's bobbie of a grounder for an error. Monday stole second and reached third on Niekro's wild pitch. Monday scored when catcher Vic Correll let an outfield peg to the plate go through him to the screen for an error.

Atlanta tied it, 1-1, in the third on singles by Correll, Rowland Offie and Rod Gilbreath and a fielder's choice. The Braves took a 1-1 lead in the fourth when Jerry Roster's single drove in Darrell Chaney, who had tripped.

Dodgers 2, Mets 1  
At New York, Reggie Smith blasted a two-run homer in the first inning and Tommy John outduelled Tom Seaver with a six-hitter to lead Los Angeles to a 2-1 triumph over the Mets.

After Dave Lopes singled and stole second and Bill Buckner struck out in the first, Smith hit Seaver's first pitch over 400 feet to left-center for his 14th home run. Seaver followed with seven scoreless innings, keeping his league-leading ERA to 2.50 as his record fell to 10-10.

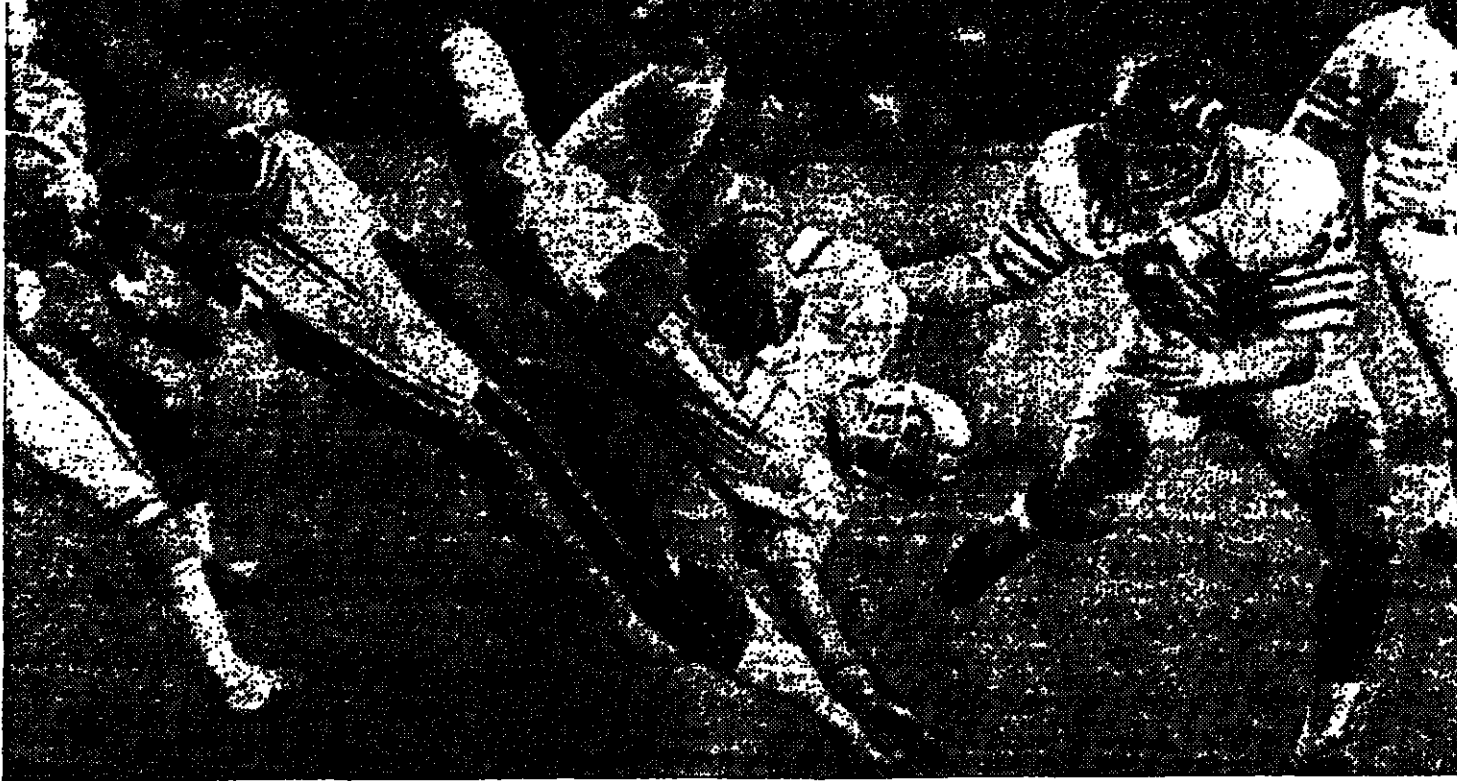
John, who evened his record at 8-8, went the distance for only the fourth time in 26 starts. He survived a rough spot in the fourth when an error by Ron Cey and John Milner's single put runners on first and third with none out. John retired Dave Kingman on a short fly and got Joe Torre to bounce into a double play to end the threat.

ANAHEIM, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI).—Mickey Rivers hit a triple and two singles to drive in four runs last night and lead the Los Angeles Angels to an 8-1 triumph over the California Angels.

After being extended to 19 innings and 15 innings in their previous two outings, the Yankees scored seven of their runs in the first three innings to easily score their fifth straight victory.

Roy White and Fred Stanley joined Rivers in collecting three hits to pace New York's 13-hit triumph. Rivers, an ex-Angel, tripled in two runs off Nolan Ryan as New York scored four times in the second inning. The outfielder singled home two more off reliever Dick Drago in the third inning. White singled in runs in the second and seventh innings; Stanley had an RBI single in the second.

Indians 4, Twins 3  
At Cleveland, George Hendrick tripled to lead off the 17th inning, then scored the winning run with two out on a wild pitch by reliever Jim Hughes to give the Indians a 4-3 triumph over Minnesota.



TOUCHING MOMENT—Ricky Davis of Tampa Bay is flipped by Walter Payton (left) of Chicago Bears as Dan Peiffer of Bears closes in on play, during second-quarter action in the exhibition game at Tampa. Chicago won.

## NFL Rams Triumph, but Quarterback Is Hurt

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Los Angeles Rams defeated the Buffalo Bills, 31-17, last night to run their pre-season record in the National Football League to 5-0, but lost the services of quarterback James Harris for at least six weeks with a fractured right thumb.

Harris, a seven-year pro from Grambling, was injured on the first pass he threw in the third quarter but stayed in for the entire game. He was replaced by Ron Jaworski, who played the entire first half, in the fourth period.

The injury means that Jaworski, the third-year pro from Youngstown State, will open the regular season as the Rams' starting quarterback at Atlanta on Sept. 12.

At Green Bay, Gordon Bell scored on an 11-yard run with just 43 seconds left, giving the New York Giants a 20-16 victory over the Packers.

At Bloomington, Willie Spencer and Mark Kallat both ran for one-yard touchdowns following long drives to lead Minnesota to a 20-16 victory over Philadelphia.

At Houston, Miami cornerback Tim Foley blocked a Dan Pastorini punt in the fourth quarter and defensive tackle Randy Crowder returned it seven yards to rally the unbeaten Dolphins to a 10-6 victory over the Oilers.

At Dallas, quarterback Roger Staubach threw two touchdowns passes and a determined defense put on a stirring goal-line stand to propel the Cowboys to a 20-10 victory over Pittsburgh.

At Kansas City, fullback Lawrence Gaines bulldozed for a five-yard touchdown, then Charley West dashed 52 yards with an intercepted pass early in the third quarter as Detroit held on for a 23-21 victory over the Chiefs.

At Tampa, place-kicker Bob Thomas booted a 44-yard field goal with 1:43 left in the game to give Chicago a 10-7 pre-season victory over the Buccaneers in a rugged defensive battle.

At St. Louis, Otis Armstrong dashed 31 and 2 yards for touchdowns in the final half and lifted Denver from behind to a 21-27 triumph over the Cardinals.

At Atlanta, Steve Bartkowski, disarming the run in favor of the passing game, connected on three scoring strikes to trigger the Falcons to their first pre-season victory, a 21-7 triumph over Baltimore.

At New Orleans, the Saints capitalized on three turnovers and employed some razzle-dazzle by Henry Childs and Chuck Muncie to whip Cincinnati, 13-10. The razzle-dazzle was a 30-yard end-around by Childs that set up a 23-yard field goal by Rich Szaro and a 27-yard halfback pass from Muncie to wide receiver Don Herrmann.

At San Diego, Earl Williams hit a three-run homer in the top of the ninth inning to break a 4-4 tie and end Montreal's losing streak at 12 games as the Expos defeated the Padres 7-4.

At New York, Felix Millan's infield single with one out in the ninth scored pinch-runner Leo Foster with the winning run. Joe Mauer tossed a three-hitter to lift the Mets to a 2-1 victory over Los Angeles.

Leading pitcher Rick Rhoden, 11-3, was victimized by a pair of errors in the ninth. Roy Staiger reached first on shortstop Bill Russell's error. Mike Phillips sacrificed and Foster pinch-ran for Staiger. Joe Torre, batting for Mauer, was safe at first on first baseman Steve Garvey's error and Foster took third on the play.

Millan hit a dribbler down the third base line and Ron Cey's throw to the plate was too late to get Foster.

At Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion's two-run bases-loaded single off Ron Reed with none out in the bottom of the ninth gave the Reds an 8-7 victory over Philadelphia.

The Reds' winning rally came after the Phillies rallied for three runs on Gary Maddox's two-run triple followed by Mike Schmidt's sacrifice fly in the top of the ninth to take a 7-6 lead.

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By Four Lengths

## Ashmore Easy Victor In Big Deauville Race

By Bernard Kirsch

DEAUVILLE, France, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The vacation has ended and the salt air of the Channel once again was refreshing for Angel Penna and his horse, Ashmore. They will be returning to Paris in form, as winners.

The intrepid trainer and his poor-traveling horse made it together to the winner's circle today in this seaside resort for the second time in three years in the Grand Prix de Deauville. The 5-year-old, "calm and relaxed in his stay here," galloped across the finish line four lengths ahead of race favorite Diagrammatic. Third in the field of 11 was Duke of Marmalade, the horse who won this race last year but was disqualified because his jockey took a zigzag course. Fourth was Beau Dédé.

Once the \$25,000-franc (\$385,000) stakes race ended, the owners, trainers and jockeys began to prepare for their return to Paris. The season away from the big city, a time to show off summer fashion and pick up a suntan, was another success for Penna, a man who retains his Argentine accent but usually acclimates to foreign racing. Today his horses, owned by Daniel Wildenstein and ridden by Yves Saint-Martin, won two races. The 250,000-franc first-place purse of the Grand Prix made Penna the leading money-winner in Deauville for the fourth consecutive season. He has been here five summers. Ashmore has helped him gain much of his success in this city which two centuries ago was thought to be the perfect site for the cure of rabies.

Leg Trouble  
In 1974, Ashmore finished second in the Grand Prix but was moved up to first when the winner was disqualified. After that race, he came down with leg trouble. Now, the horse has not lost in this one-casino city in four races, with a two-for-two record this month after having lost two races elsewhere. Except when he is on a racetrack, "this horse don't like to travel."

Penna said, "You put this horse in a van, he becomes excited. You keep him in Deauville for three, four weeks, he relaxes, no trouble at all. He becomes calm."

"No problems," said calm jockey Saint-Martin after today's triumph, flecks of mud on his face because he had spent much of today's 2,700 meter (1 5/8 mile) in the center of the pack. He moved at the top of the stretch and was not to be caught. Saint-Martin smiled as he spoke, as did Penna, for today's performance was a laugher.

Ashmore, a French-bred, was the second choice of the crowd of 20,000, here for the post parade and fashion marches. He went off at 2.30 to 1, the even-money favorite being Diagrammatic, a

horse filled with rich credentials. His sire was Sir Wiggie, and his owner Nelson Bunker Hunt, the American whom the French recently have considered an annoyance because he was taking home the big-franc purses.

Diagrammatic also had won all of his four races and was at an overwhelming weight advantage, carrying 17 1/2 pounds less than Ashmore. He was being ridden by Georges Dubreucq, the star jockey at Deauville this season. None of it helped, for this was Ashmore's course. Any track is Penna's place. Argentina was his breeding ground. New York and Hialeah where he spent his formative years. Paris and Deauville the affirmation that, indeed, he has the magic touch.

Now it is back to Paris, and Deauville will be calm until next summer, except for a film festival next week that will keep the few Frenchmen here and bring a few tourists to town. American Westerns will replace Angel Penna as the prime attraction.

## Floyd, Graham Lead 3d Round Of Golf Classic

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP).—Masters champion Ray Floyd birdied the first two holes this morning and tied Australian David Graham for the lead at the end of the storm-delayed third round of the \$300,000 American Golf Classic.

Graham, the second-round leader, had to birdie his final hole to retain a share of the top spot with a 69.

Floyd, Graham and 24 others had to return at 8:30 a.m. to complete play in the third round that was delayed by a thunderstorm yesterday.

Tom Weiskopf, who insisted on finishing his round after the storm had canceled play from the course yesterday, was disqualified. Floyd and Graham finished with 54-hole totals of 305, 11 under par on the 7,105-yard North Course at the Firestone Country Club.

Foreman to Fight Unknown in Miami  
NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Former world heavyweight champion George Foreman will champion American John (Dino) Dennis in a 10-round bout in Miami on Sept. 17, promoter Don King has announced here. The bout will be on the same card as a World Boxing Association lightweight title fight between champion Roberto Duran of Panama and Alvaro Rojas of Costa Rica.

Dennis, 24, has a 29-0 record and has never been knocked down.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct
Philadelphia	33	44	.432
Pittsburgh	30	47	.389
New York	23	54	.300
Chicago	20	57	.260
St. Louis	16	61	.208
Montreal	15	62	.194

Western Division			
	W	L	Pct
Cincinnati	32	45	.416
Los Angeles	27	50	.350
Houston	24	53	.316
San Diego	21	56	.274
Atlanta	18	59	.231
San Francisco	16	61	.208

Friday's Results			
Chicago 5, Atlanta 4	Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2	Los Angeles 2, New York 1	Pittsburgh 5, San Francisco 2
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 2	San Diego 2, Montreal 1	San Francisco 2, Cincinnati 1	San Diego 2, Montreal 1

Saturday's Results			
New York 2, Los Angeles 1	Chicago 5, Atlanta 2	Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 2	Houston 4, St. Louis 3
Cleveland 7, San Francisco 1	Montreal 7, San Diego 4	Pittsburgh 3, San Francisco 2	Cleveland 7, San Francisco 1

Sunday's Games			
Cleveland 2, New York 1	Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2	Los Angeles 2, Atlanta 1	San Francisco 2, Montreal 1

## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Friday			
Atlanta	100	101	970-4 12 2
Chicago	101	102	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	102	103	100-4 13 2
Montreal	103	104	100-5 13 2
New York	104	105	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	105	106	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	106	107	100-4 13 2
San Diego	107	108	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	108	109	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	109	110	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	110	111	100-4 13 2
Houston	111	112	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	112	113	100-4 13 2
Montreal	113	114	100-5 13 2
New York	114	115	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	115	116	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	116	117	100-4 13 2
San Diego	117	118	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	118	119	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	119	120	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	120	121	100-4 13 2
Houston	121	122	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	122	123	100-4 13 2
Montreal	123	124	100-5 13 2
New York	124	125	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	125	126	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	126	127	100-4 13 2
San Diego	127	128	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	128	129	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	129	130	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	130	131	100-4 13 2
Houston	131	132	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	132	133	100-4 13 2
Montreal	133	134	100-5 13 2
New York	134	135	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	135	136	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	136	137	100-4 13 2
San Diego	137	138	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	138	139	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	139	140	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	140	141	100-4 13 2
Houston	141	142	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	142	143	100-4 13 2
Montreal	143	144	100-5 13 2
New York	144	145	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	145	146	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	146	147	100-4 13 2
San Diego	147	148	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	148	149	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	149	150	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	150	151	100-4 13 2
Houston	151	152	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	152	153	100-4 13 2
Montreal	153	154	100-5 13 2
New York	154	155	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	155	156	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	156	157	100-4 13 2
San Diego	157	158	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	158	159	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	159	160	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	160	161	100-4 13 2
Houston	161	162	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	162	163	100-4 13 2
Montreal	163	164	100-5 13 2
New York	164	165	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	165	166	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	166	167	100-4 13 2
San Diego	167	168	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	168	169	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	169	170	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	170	171	100-4 13 2
Houston	171	172	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	172	173	100-4 13 2
Montreal	173	174	100-5 13 2
New York	174	175	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	175	176	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	176	177	100-4 13 2
San Diego	177	178	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	178	179	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	179	180	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	180	181	100-4 13 2
Houston	181	182	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	182	183	100-4 13 2
Montreal	183	184	100-5 13 2
New York	184	185	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	185	186	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	186	187	100-4 13 2
San Diego	187	188	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	188	189	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	189	190	100-5 13 2
Cincinnati	190	191	100-4 13 2
Houston	191	192	100-5 13 2
Los Angeles	192	193	100-4 13 2
Montreal	193	194	100-5 13 2
New York	194	195	100-4 13 2
Pittsburgh	195	196	100-5 13 2
San Francisco	196	197	100-4 13 2
San Diego	197	198	100-5 13 2
St. Louis	198	199	100-4 13 2
Philadelphia	199	200	100-5 13 2



